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# Thunder on Bunker Hill; Alumni Flocking Back; Sub Crew Declared Lost

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**June 17, 1939**

### Charlestown Celebrates Despite Elements

Thunder from the skies more than matched the banging of firecrackers ushering in Charlestown's Bunker Hill Day observance this morning. Undaunted by thundershowers and chill breezes, big crowds turned out to see some 40 bands and 15,000 marchers in the big parade which was the highlight of the celebration. Other features of the day included free ice cream and "soda pop" for children; a visit of six modern United States warships; a marathon race; Irish football, and a community banquet in the State Armory on Bunker Hill Street.

### Wellesley 50-Year Class Adds Memorial

New England colleges swung into the big week end of the commencement season today with thousands of alumni from all over the country pouring back to familiar campuses—some of them to add memorials to these campuses, such as the stained glass window presented by the 50-year class to Wellesley today. Last night a number of exclusive private schools, such as Milton Academy, Groton School, and St. Paul's in Concord, N. H. held their graduation ceremonies, while in Boston, four public high schools presented diplomas to more than 1,500 graduates.

### Phenix Search Pushed; Press Hints Sabotage

SAIGON, French Indo-China (AP)—An official French Government communiqué today said 71 officers and sailors were lost aboard the French submarine Phenix. Intensive search failed to locate the submarine, missing since June 15 somewhere in the 300-foot depths off the Cam-Ranh Bay Naval Base. Although naval officials said the submarine's air supply would by now be exhausted, the search was continued "actively and by all means at the disposal of the Indo-China fleet."

It was announced that the only trace of the submersible was a circle of oil on the water off Cam-Ranh Bay.

In Paris, newspaper hints of sabotage were occasioned by the disaster, following so closely the loss of the United States Squalus and the British Thetis. The French Navy, however, classed the cause as unknown and appointed a commission of inquiry.

### King and Queen Visit Their Oldest Colony

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (CP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth halted briefly today at this oldest British colony on their way back to Great Britain. From Their Majesties' landing place at Holyrood, on Conception Bay, to Portugal Cove, where they were to re-embark later today, the route was gay with flags and bunting.

Thousands of visitors packed St. John's, where the royal program included reception of prominent Newfoundland citizens, inspection of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, a garden party at Government House, and other ceremonies. One of the highlights of the program was investiture of five Newfoundlanders with honors conferred on them in the King's birthday honors list.

### 5,000 Kiwanis Delegates Arriving in Boston

An army of 5,000 Kiwanis delegates from some 2,000 communities in the United States and Canada began to stream into Boston today for their annual convention, which opens formally on Monday morning in Mechanics Hall. The general theme this year will be "Service Is Achievement." At a preliminary "religious musical" in the same hall tomorrow night, the Rev. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia will be the speaker.

### House Approves $1,735,000,000 Relief Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House emphatically approved early today a bill to provide $1,735,000,000 for relief during the year starting July 1, abolish such WPA projects as theatrical productions, and otherwise restrict work relief spending.

The roll call vote was 373 to 21. Nine Democrats and 12 Republicans balloted against the measure. It now goes to the Senate, where leaders promised swift consideration in order to replenish WPA coffers by July 1, when current appropriations run out. The bill would substitute a three-member board for the WPA's present single administrator, and makes numerous other changes, the most extensive since WPA was initiated.

### Maryland Jury Dismisses Branding Charges

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The grand jury dismissed all charges against Morton Rosen after a brief hearing yesterday, and brought to an abrupt end court action growing out of the alleged branding of a Jewish boy by a group of classmates.

### Minimum Soft Coal Rates at Mine Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Minimum prices at the mine ranging from $1.15 to $3.35 a ton for coal have been proposed by the Bituminous Coal Commission for the Appalachian area. Publication of the schedule would be about June 20. The rates are subject to a final hearing to be conducted 30 days after publication.

### U. S. Drive on Gambling Ships Off West Coast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government is cracking down on floating gambling ships alleged to be anchored off the West Coast, it was disclosed yesterday, by applying the safety-at-sea laws, which require sea-going passenger craft to carry the necessary complement of licensed officers and force each employee to have a license issued by the Marine Commissioners.

### Nazis Arrested in Alleged Plot on King Carol

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Police today claimed discovery of a widespread plot to assassinate King Carol and members of his Cabinet. They arrested seven alleged members of the outlawed Nazi Iron Guard. The arrests came as a surprise in the Capital for the Government had boasted that the Iron Guard had been liquidated following arrest of numbers of its members last year and the shooting of Cornelius Codreanu, its leader, "while attempting to escape" from prison.

# U. S. Embassies: Film Centers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—Government plans for setting up "film centers" in United States embassies in Latin America to increase trade and cultural ties between the hemispheres are divulged in published hearings on the new relief bill.

Arch Mercey, Assistant Director of the National Emergency Council's film service, described plans for showing Government films, educational films, Hollywood films, and industrial films of all types right in the embassies if Congress appropriates the necessary $176,500.

The program also calls for production of a film on America and American ways for exhibition in South America; the production in Latin America of a picture to be shown in the United States, and the rescoring of six educational films in Spanish and Portuguese for use in South American countries.

Embassies in South and Central America would be equipped with the most modern type of projectors and machinery, and guests—especially businessmen and educators—would be invited in to view the pictures.

"We feel," Mr. Mercey explained, "that the best way to stimulate good neighbor relations with the other American republics is to increase our trade with them, and one of the best ways of increasing our trade is to foster wider distribution of American motion pictures."

A proposal for erection of a Government short-wave broadcasting station to send special good-will programs to Latin America, made by Representative Emmanuel Celler (D), of New York, and others has been dropped on protest of private broadcasting companies who promise their own programs to South America will soon be "second to none," including those from Fascist Germany and Italy.

## 6,000 to Keep Jobs On Providence WPA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Providence, R. I., June 17

The jobs of 6,000 WPA workers have been saved. Those already placed on leave of absence because of the lack of city funds will be back on the projects before the end of next week and greater funds are to be provided for the State Unemployment Relief projects, as the result of emergency action by the Providence City Council.

However, to make the relief machinery run smoothly and also to provide money to prevent payless pay days the plan will be responsible for shooting the city's net debt to the record figure of $57,346,684. The appropriation of $700,000 to meet the relief needs is largely responsible.

# Britain Guards Conscripts From Economic Losses

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 17—Far-reaching measures for protecting Britain's new conscript army against economic difficulties resulting from their six-month period of compulsory military service have just been put into effect. Militiamen and reservists are to be sheltered by law from loss due to failure to meet certain debts such as rents, mortgages, easy payment purchases, and insurance premiums according to terms of recent Government draft orders.

**So All Can Share**

Furthermore, idea of equal sacrifice for all classes in a community in the war-scale rearmament was upheld by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the announcement of a new tax on excess profits of big armament concerns made in the House of Commons June 15.

Details of how the Government proposed to limit profits are unavailable till the measure is tabled June 19.

Mr. Chamberlain asked that judgment of the plans be withheld until the explanation in Parliament, but City circles deplore the increased uncertainty throughout industry and financial markets caused by the Chamberlain statement and claim that judging by the bare outline of the measure it will be complicated and even unworkable.

Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons that the Provisions Ministry supply bill together with the ordinary contracts procedure went far in the direction of preventing excessive profits. The Government felt, however, there might be cases requiring further measures particularly by reason of the large increases in turnovers and therefore proposed provision for a tax on concerns engaged in large-scale armament work.

Questioned whether the new proposals would include all subcontractors, Mr. Chamberlain answered they wouldn't apply where the amount of orders is small.

**Details of Protection**

Regarding the protection of conscripts from loss resulting from service, draft orders prohibit enforcement without leave of the court of any judgments or orders for:

Firstly, recovery of the possession of any premises of which the man was in occupation at start of his training;

Secondly, payment or rent or money due under the mortgage of such premises;

Thirdly, payment of any sum of money or enforcement of any security arising out of an obligation entered into before July 1, 1939, by a person who subsequently comes under training.

Liabilities of other persons such as guarantors who may become liable owing to the inability of the reservist or militiaman to meet payments due also is covered by the provisions.

Protection is also given against seizure of easy payment goods; preservation is provided of superannuation rights in public services and private undertakings; continuation insurance under national medical and unemployment schemes is assured; and no forfeiture of life insurance benefits is to be countenanced.

**The Call of Boston**

The last of a series of 12 articles by Eleanor Early appears on page 3.

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# Japan Directs Moves to Force British to Bow

**Exporter's arrest adds to tension — Flow of foodstuffs slow — Aid of Chinese asked.**

TIENTSIN, China, June 17 (AP)—The Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions entered the fourth day today with Japanese urging Chinese to bring independent pressure on the British to bow to Japanese demands and the British pressing representations against obstacles to the flow of foodstuffs.

The situation was aggravated when Japanese soldiers arrested G. A. Smith, a British exporter, following an argument between him and a Chinese policeman outside the British Concession. The British Consul General took steps to obtain Mr. Smith's release.

Almost no Britons attempted to pass the Japanese barricades because they and the Chinese were singled out for strict searches. Most other foreigners, about 120,000 in all, remained within the concessions and were working out a mode of restricted living. There was no immediate prospect of a serious food shortage but there was almost no milk to be obtained.

Japanese restrictions on Hai River traffic between Tangku and Tientsin appeared somewhat relaxed. The British steamer Ready Moller reported it was stopped for three hours en route from Tangku while the Captain was questioned. It was not searched. Several British lighters and tugs returned from Tangku, some of them reporting perfunctory searches and others only brief delays for questioning.

Dispatches reaching Shanghai from Amoy, South China, reported that Japan was maintaining a strict blockade of the Amoy's Kulangsu International Zone, with passage permitted only those junks which flew a special Japanese flag and were registered with Amoy naval headquarters.

### Cabinet Stands By

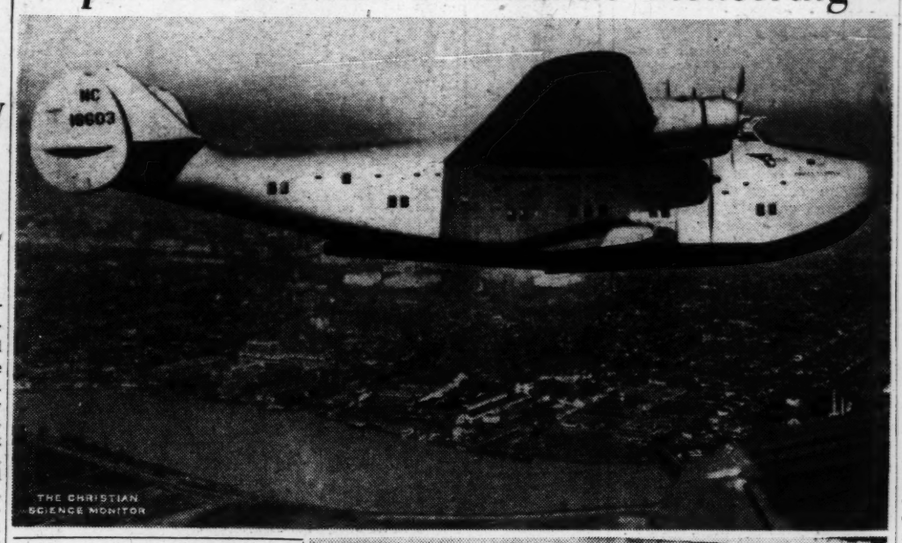
LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The British Cabinet put aside the peace of usual week ends in the country today to keep in close touch with the situation in Tientsin where a Japanese blockade has caused alarm and threatened British interests.

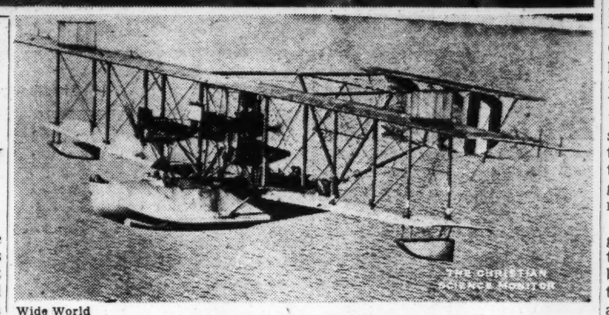
Although an emergency Cabinet meeting was called for June 19, any major development in North China would necessitate an earlier session.

Reports of various Governmental departments—including the Board of Trade, which has been working on possible retaliatory measures the past two days—are to be discussed at that meeting. The Government as yet has given no definite indication of the nature of such projected measures, but it was believed to be considering denouncing the British-Japanese 1911 trade agreement, which gives Japan most-favored-nation treatment.

Hope was held in some quarters that Tokyo might send an explanatory communiqué which could be discussed by the Cabinet.

## *Span of 20 Years in Atlantic Pioneering*




Wide World

**The Yankee Clipper and Its Predecessor the NC-4**

**The modern 74-passenger ship is powered by four 1,500-horsepower engines and has a cruising speed of 150 miles an hour, top speed of 180 miles an hour. The American naval seaplane which winged its way over the Atlantic in 1919, the first to accomplish the feat, carried a crew of six, four 400-horsepower engines, with a cruising speed of 77 miles an hour, a top speed of 95 miles an hour. In the Yankee Clipper, which now formally inaugurates its trans-Atlantic service, the crew has its own enclosed flight deck. Note the "forest" of struts and exposed positions of crew stations on the NC-4.**

# Insurance Inquiry Hints Control By Federal Agency

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—The Federal Monopoly Committee has been giving life insurance the most careful scrutiny that it has had since the Armstrong investigation under Charles Evans Hughes in 1906. It is the first Federal inquiry in history. It has brought from Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming an intimation that Federal regulation will be proposed, and it has brought off the record comments, later officially denied from officers of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, that an antitrust suit might later be instituted.

The subject is of vital interest to most Americans for evidence shows that life insurance is now the favorite form of the Nation's savings. The immensity of the forces involved can be gauged from the fact that 64,000,000 policy-holders are now insured to the sum of $110,000,000,000, and that liquid assets of the United States companies amount to $27,600,000,000. One company alone, Metropolitan, has $5,000,000,000 in assets.

**A National Business**

The evidence of the past week shows, past peradventure, that the big companies through the comprehensive association of life insurance presidents have effectively and successfully lobbied in most of the States of the Union. There is no denial of this, and in most instances the insurance companies frankly state they have protected their legitimate interests by the only means possible, as their business is subject to regulation by state law and many such laws are proposed.

The Monopoly Committee has not gone into the rights and wrongs of respective issues—its purpose has been to show that life insurance is conducted as a national business in which the adverse law enacted in Florida or Georgia, say, has an immediate effect on all life insurance policyholders; an effect which the com-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

# Climax of World Trip by Air: 'We're Flying the Atlantic'

**By Marjorie Shuler**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 17—I am flying the Atlantic today. At 3 o'clock (daylight time) this afternoon the Pan American Airways Atlantic Clipper will take off from Port Washington for the Azores. And I shall be on board, member of a special party of 18 news and broadcasting reporters en route to Marseilles.

At last I shall be completing the world flight which began on May 21, 1938, when I left New York City on the maiden eastward voyage of the Nieuw Amsterdam to take wings at Southampton. For four months I was flying over Europe, down into Africa, back across Asia, to Singapore and Australia, to China and over the Pacific and thence back to New York City. For four months I looked down from airplanes, Imperial Airways, Qantas, Pan American, and United Air Lines, watching the unfolding vista of ground and sea, cutting through fog, and cloud and rain, experiencing the wonder of speed and security of air transport.

The actual flight could have been accomplished in less time, in about a month as a matter of fact. But I stopped here and there, to see the Acropolis, to track elephant, to gaze at the Taj Mahal, and hear the temple bells tinkle in the breeze at Bangkok, to look at koala playing in Australia, and to experience a Japanese air raid on Canton, to listen to the clop clop of Chinese shoes in Hong Kong, and spend four glorious weeks in Hawaii.

**Welcome From World**

I saw more than the earth's surface. I saw its people and heard everywhere the same story, welcome, please like our country, bon voyage. Only the language and the customs differed. Hearts were much the same whether the smile came from a dusky Malay or an important Government official.

I came home last September, feeling a little like the prodigal, for I too had eaten husks, the husks of war in one nation after another, big conflicts in Europe and the Far East about which everyone knows, and minor warfares which are smouldering but which have not blazed.

There had been much that was beautiful, much that was inspiring, but, too, there had been doubt

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# Intimate Message from Washington

**Radio as a Force in American Democracy—Fancied Threat of Government Censorship Stirs Industry—FCC Calls It a Misunderstanding**

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington

There was evidence aplenty this week that the radio has only begun to be understood and assimilated as a force in the American democracy. The industry is seething over the fancied threat of Government censorship. On Capitol Hill, Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, pointed an accusing finger at the Federal Communications Commission. At the FCC headquarters, the mountaing protests were all said to spring from a "misunderstanding" of the Commission's recent innocent-appearing rule that international broadcast stations were "only to promote goodwill" and "reflect American culture."

But the Commission did bow before the storm, and yesterday it very reasonably set July 12 for the opening of public hearings on the subect. Those hearings probably will result in three broad conclusions: that the Commission used a wording in this regulation which rather unfortunately went way beyond what the Commission intended: that the Commission and the radio industry don't differ very much in their definitions of what constitutes freedom of speech; and lastly, that the country is still improvising its way through the process of fitting the radio into the constitutional framework of liberty in the United States, and in many respects has not yet grasped the magnitude of the problem.

**Censorship and the Constitution**

For there is much to be said on both sides of the Commission's motive—disregarding the wording of the regulation for the moment. The Constitution, if you are willing to stretch terms for the sake of the argument, itself implies a type of censorship. Suppose a purely hypothetical situation, unrelated to present circumstances. Suppose a large network of radio stations, amounting to a quasi-monopoly of half the available wavelengths, should commence deliberately to use its immense power of suasion for the purpose of taking sides in an issue of class against class, or should deliberately sponsor opinion attacks on a race and decline to permit the defense of that race. There is a very lively doubt whether even Voltaire would "defend to the death" the right of the network to do this thing. Chances are that the man in the street would consider it a violation of free speech.

All of which serves to underline the essential difference between an individual and a radio network having a semi-monopoly within the physically limited number of wavelengths. An individual can express an opinion, however extreme, and there will be others to balance him on the other extreme, as well as a massive center of moderate opinion which will greatly outweigh his influence. A radio network is a facility for the expression of opinion by countless individuals; and as such, it might be impossible to offset any massed prejudice which it might seek to project.

**Monopoly and Public Institution**

In fact, whether one likes it or not, any institution partaking of monopoly or even partial monopoly, takes on something of the character and responsibilities of a public institution. The Constitution says specifically that Government may not infringe liberty of speech. May a semi-public institution be then allowed to do so? And if the term censorship is loosely applied to any effort of Government to reguuate such a situation, cannot the Constitution be said to call for such a censorship? Clearly, even to pose these questions is to suggest that the American people have not yet fully realized that implications of monopoly in the channels of public opinion.

These questions are not academic. There is a group within the Administration today which is eager to set up powerful government-sponsored radio stations to pump one-sided propaganda into Latin America. Or consider a less immediate but very real possibility. Suppose patrioteers, under pressure of a foreign war situation and backed by a one-sided Administration, began to whip up war propaganda; suppose the networks, caught in the fever, considered it unpatriotic to give non-interventionists a proper share of their time.

This is not written with any desire to minimize the exceedingly delicate problems of Government regulation—or to raise up any charges against the radio industry which is as anxious as anyone to see all these things worked out profitably—but only to point out that there is more at stake here than a simple effort of the Commission to protect international good will, or an alert move of the industry to raise a standard of protest at the threat of censorship. With radio becoming ever more powerful and the war crisis placing steadily more demands on the democratic system, here are administrative problems the constitution wot not of. The debate on their solution is only at the prologue.

**Saville R. Davis**

## *Automobile Driver For 43 Years? Yes; He Had the Answers*

KELLOGG, Idaho, June 17 (AP)—When Michael Frank Lyons, mine machinist, told Justice H. E. Rullman he had operated motor vehicles 43 years he let himself in for a lot of questioning.

But Mr. Lyons, who wanted a driver's license, knew the answers:

In 1896 he drove a small de Dion motor tricycle in Dublin.

Later he was demonstrator for the Dainter Motor Car Company of England, selling a two-cylinder model that whizzed around at 20 miles an hour.

Still later he was chauffeur for King Edward VII, driving a car with true candle power headlights.

He had never had an accident. He got his license.

## *Californian Indians Get Special Bridge*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

UKIAH, Calif.—Indians of the Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County 125 miles north of San Francisco are benefactors of a new bridge recently completed by the United States Indian Service.

The structure is unique in being but six feet wide with a length of 500 feet, supported on 80-foot towers and is set 50 feet above the water. It is known as a pack-train bridge and will permit 12 Indian children to attend school at Nashmead which now has an enrollment of only five white children.

Round Valley Reservation, though only 14 miles from the little town of Covelo and about 30 miles from the famous redwood highway, was shut off by a circuitous mountain trail rough and crooked at best, and during winter months often entirely impassable.

# Spending Plan Up for Study By Roosevelt

**Self-liquidating projects based on the 'double budget' seen as aim of new program.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—President Roosevelt is studying proposals for a big spending program involving self-liquidating projects.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was made at his regular press conference yesterday. It confirms reports that a big new spending drive of a somewhat different category from pump-priming is under consideration. Mr. Roosevelt said legislation might be offered to Congress to remove some present limits on the amount of funds which could be lent by various Government agencies. It was not thought necessary, he said, that new separate corporations be set up to finance the contemplated self-liquidating program of "investment" in Government projects.

First trial balloons on the program now taking definite shape, together with the so-called "double budget" which may be employed to carry it through, were liberated at the Monopoly Committee hearings in recent weeks. Indications are that the New Deal is contemplating, if it has not already decided to take, an important new step in its fiscal policy.

**Plans Are Drafted**

The rough outline of the new spending drive is understood to have been worked out by a committee of which Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, is the leading advocate, and which includes Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morganthau, Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, and Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Committee.

The spending would follow the lines advocated by specially selected witnesses put on by New Deal "brain trusters" at the Monopoly Committee hearings, and would lay emphasis on vast self-liquidating projects. A feature of the system would be that these projects would be carried outside the regular budget. The "double budget" system has not been officially mentioned, but the advance comment seems to indicate that it would follow the pattern with which Monitor readers are familiar from discussions of testimony by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, carried in this correspondence, a leading Monopoly Committee witness.

The basic theory of the proposed spending program also shifts to the new Administration ideology, which was indicated at the Monopoly Committee hearings and which is an off-shoot of the "over-savings school" of economic philosophy which Maynard Keynes and others have made familiar. The major uncertainty is how far President Roosevelt himself has come to accept this philosophy. That it has been embraced by Mr. Eccles and by half a dozen other of the leading New Deal inner circle who give the President financial advice seems certain. Whether Mr. Morganthau, who usually follows the old-fashioned conservative school, has been convinced is also unknown. In essence the theory assumes that "pump-priming" is insufficient for recovery in view of the declining population increase and other factors and that the Government must henceforth assume a greater permanent degree of capital goods activity.

**Roosevelt's Program**

Mr. Roosevelt's statement today is the first formal acknowledgement that Mr. Roosevelt himself is considering the program. In his budget message to Congress last January he partially outlined the "investment theory" of spending and said that self-liquidating pulic works should not be considered as debits in the regular budget. Uncertainty however has recently surrounded his intentions.

Mr. Roosevelt showed no specific sign of accepting the philosophy in his broadcast address to the National Retailers here, and he has also recently reiterated at a press conference that he would not ask Congress for additional PWA funds. The second statement might be reconciled with the new spending drive by keeping the necessary funds outside the regular treasury budget and by setting up new "self-financing" agencies issuing their own government-guaranteed securities, to pay for investments in the self-liquidating public works.

In simplest form the theory might be approved as follows:

Great Britain has achieved recovery, and Germany has practically abolished unemployment, by vast armament programs which give no permanent benefit to the nation in higher living standards, though putting men to work, circulating money and reviving industry. The United States on the other hand might embark on big scale public works, toll highway construction, peacetime enterprises like Boulder Dam and the like, which could stimulate employment and business recovery while at the

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# The Week in Focus: Japan and Western Powers—A Showdown in the Far East?

## Britain Debates Next Move; Tientsin Blockade Continues

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan, balked in its dream of Asiatic overlordship by Chinese resistance and pro-Chiang Kai-shek western nations, turned its campaign this week against the citadels of these western powers in China, the coastal Concessions and Settlement. Tientsin, trade outlet for an area one half the size of the United States, saw its British Concession beset by a Japanese blockade. When Britain stood firm, Japan added a blockade down the coast at the Kulangsu International Settlement, recently under dispute. Defiant, the Chamberlain Government declared that any attempt to resist British rights would bring "immediate and active steps," and consulted with Paris and Washington.

Far East experts saw in the Japanese move far more than the original demand that four Chinese agitators, lodged in the Tientsin Concession, be handed over. Britain, with other western powers, has been extending credits to China's Chiang Kai-shek, backing the Nationalist currency, and generally bolstering the Chinese morale. Japan wants this stopped. And it dreams of vastly more, even of rooting out completely the foreign concessions.

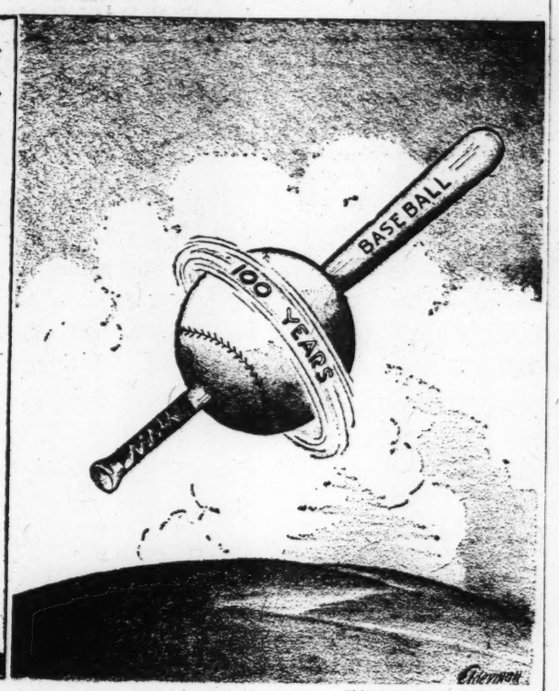
Britain, heavily committed in Europe, has been fighting a rear-guard action against this development for months, armed chiefly with vigorous protests. Not until 1941 will it have a potent battle-fleet based at Singapore. Co-operation with the United States halted the Japanese earlier at Kulangsu. But Japan shrewdly picked the Tientsin Concession for its new "entering wedge," for there mainly British toes are trod on.

The United States, its fleet recently returned to the Pacific, is "watching and waiting." Washington fears that Japanese success at Tientsin will bring on a move to take the Shanghai Settlement. If the British can localize the Tientsin blockade, well and good. But if matters take a turn for the worse, Washington is believed to have a strong protest ready, and both London and Washington have been considering economic reprisals, believing at the same time that only a strong display of force will suffice if Japan has been girding for a showdown.

Meanwhile, ranking British commanders from Hong Kong left for Singapore, there to discuss defense measures in the Far East with visiting French army, navy and air force officers from Indo-China.

—Chopin, South Orange (N. J.) Record

"O, Long May It Wave"




—Elderman, Washington Post

Enduring Axis

### Another Submarine Down

About two weeks ago the British submarine Thetis sank in Liverpool Bay. A little over three weeks ago the American submarine Squalus sank off New Hampshire. Something over 4 months ago a Japanese submarine sank in the Pacific. Now another submarine, the French Phenix, is reported down off the coast of Indo-China. The depth of the water there plus the lack of proper rescue equipment gave officials little hope of rescue.

### Debts: War and Post War

War debt pay day again rolled around June 15, and again no nation owing Uncle Sam war debts stepped up to pay. Two post-war debt countries, however, Finland and Hungary, made installment payments. Finland paid the full sum due, while Hungary made a token payment. They were paying not for war materials but for foodstuffs shipped to them—and other prostrate European countries—after the war.

Hungary, while making a payment on account, asked for a new debt agreement. Finland, however, did not make any such request, feeling perhaps that it might get better terms by not being among the first to open the subject.

There has been some agitation in other countries which owe the United States either war or post-war debts for a general reconsideration. Some observers read behind that suggestion an attempt by certain countries to get around the Johnson Act which forbids loans to countries defaulting on their war debts.

Interestingly enough, Spain does not come under the restrictions of the Johnson Act. And what Spain most needs at the moment is money for reconstruction.

### Britain Decides to 'Talk Back'

Britain didn't want to do it. But just as Hitler's scrapping of the Munich Pact forced Britain to accelerate its foreign policy, so has the present vehement anti-British propaganda barrage, eminating from Dr. Goebbels' well-oiled propaganda machine, forced Britain to counterattack.

Britain, Mr. Chamberlain announces, is to have its own propaganda department. The Prime Minister quickly added, however, to dispel certain doubts in the liberty-loving British, that the department would only disseminate news abroad. Lord Perth, former Ambassador to Italy, was named to head the bureau which in wartime would become a full ministry.

Mr. Chamberlain also revealed in the House of Commons that he had had to ask Germany to withdraw its Liverpool Consul since investigation indicated he was employed in espionage.

How well "co-ordinated" was the German press propaganda machine was evident in reports from Germany revealing that more than 6,000 publications had been discontinued during Hitler's six years. The Communist press was quickly eliminated. Later the Socialist and Monarchist press were liquidated.

### Not-Quite-Neutrality Gains a Point

The Administration has scored first victory in its drive to enact its own version of what a Neutrality Act should look like. The Bloom bill, embodying Secretary Hull's ideas, has been favorably reported out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Passage by the House is believed assured, and the Administration hopes to reach the Senate with momentum rolling.

Most important, the Bloom bill abolishes the embargo on arms shipments to belligerents. Thus, in wartime, whoever controls the seas could come to the United States and buy munitions—and that should mean the European democracies. Technically, the bill is neutral—the President is not permitted to name aggressors. Yet the degree of latitude allowed him in fixing "combat areas" in which American ships would be banned, in making exceptions, and in getting around the ban on loans and credits, is broad. The net effect is that the United States could ably assist the European democracies in wartime.

### 'Auld Lang Syne'

The crowd feelingly sang "Auld Lang Syne," King George VI saluted, Queen Elizabeth waved, and the Empress of Britain steamed slowly out of the harbor of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Thus, after a three-day tour of the Maritime Provinces, came the end of the epochal, month-long visit of the first reigning British Monarch to touch America's shores.

By all tokens the tour was a complete success. In the United States it had highlighted the underlying similarity of ideals and outlook between the British and American peoples—and had largely dispelled any remaining mists of misunderstanding from the time of George III. In Canada, observers declared they saw the country maturing with each day of the visit, and assuming more fully its stature as senior Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

### Washington Examines Business

The Federal Monopoly Committee turned its spotlight this week on America's life insurance companies whose assets in round numbers total $25,000,000,000. And Harvard's Prof. Donald Davenport statistically revealed such a dark picture of lapsed insurance policies—particularly of industrial policies, better known as "poor man's insurance," of the highly organized lobby service maintained by American life insurance companies, that many a monopoly committeeman rubbed his eyes in amazement.

Could it be true that 90 per cent of all industrial life insurance policies lapsed or were surrendered? Was it possible that within two decades an average of six such policies had been sold to every American family? Was it really in the public's interest that the insurance companies had fought—and fought successfully—the extension of savings bank life insurance, better known as the Massachusetts or Brandeis system, in nine or ten states?

Another big American industry, the $6,000,000,000 telephone industry, also had the bright spotlight of a Federal investigation turned on it. The Federal Communications Commission's costly and extensive study of the telephone industry was at long last presented to Congress. The gist of the 900-page report was a request for legislation permitting greater Federal control of the telephone business. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company was quick to comment that the study was one-sided and biased, as the Company was given no chance to present its own witnesses or cross-examine the Commission's witnesses.

### The Duce and His Friends

Italy's best friend—if one can call the other end of the Axis that—is Germany. But for many reasons Mussolini would like to pick up a few other friends to ease his journey down the path of empire. Eastward he looks to Egypt whose key position astride the Suez Canal fascinates the Italian military-minded. Westward he still looks to Spain for more than sentimental help.

General Franco is now expected to visit Rome this fall. At the same time the Pope records the Vatican's sympathy for the Franco cause by personally thanking several thousand Spanish Nationalist soldiers for defending "the faith and culture" of Spain. Il Duce and the Pope—if from different motives—find in Franco a real friend.

In the Eastern Mediterranean it is Moslem Egypt which Italy is striving to win over to friendliness. But the obstacles that Italy erected in its path to that goal are formidable. Even the gracious visit of Marshal Balbo, Governor General of Libya, to King Farouk cannot wipe from the memory of Moslems Italy's Abyssinian campaign or its extinction of Albania.

Mussolini's role as Protector of Islam is now harder than ever to justify. And as Turkey, a vastly rejuvenated Moslem power, allies itself with the powers opposing the Rome-Berlin Axis, a new Pan-Islamic leader further threatens Il Duce's claims.

### Good Neighbor

With its hand in its pocket, the United States has definitely become one of the competitors for friends and influence in Paraguay, sharing the lists with Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Italy and Japan. It has agreed to extend $500,000 in credits to this pressure center of South America, through that busy institution, the Export-Import bank.

President-elect Estigarribia, now leaving Washington and his post of Minister to the United States, carries the arrangement home with him.

## Washington Record

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, June 17

**President:** Named Rear Admiral Harold Stark to be Chief of Naval Operations. Signed bill permitting Army to give its useless animals to humane societies.

**Senate:** Passed bill providing for CAA training of civilian pilots; resolution directing Secretary of Agriculture to speed up 1938 AAA benefit payments; State, Justice and Commerce appropriation bill; bill permitting interstate shipment of prize fight films; voted funds for Hopkins business recovery experiments; McNary road beautification bill; adopted conference report postponing effective date of labeling provisions of new food and drug act for six months; completed legislative appropriation bill; and authorized $1,750,000 for grasshopper control.

**Confirmed:** Admiral William D. Leahy to be Governor of Puerto Rico; Herbert E. Gaston to be Assistant Secretary of Treasury; John L. Sullivan to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

**House:** Passed District of Columbia tax bill; bill restricting TVA operations; $1,750,000 grasshopper control measure.

### Labor Body Opens Quarters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A regional headquarters has been established here by Labor's non-Partisan League, to be operated under the supervision of Alton Lawrence, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, it is announced. Plans are completed for a North Carolina State convention of the League, but e date has not yet been made public.

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## Chicago Drives for Collection Of $435,000,000 Unpaid Taxes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—A movement to relieve Chicago of some of its dragging load of unpaid taxes—a $435,000,000 burden on the County as a whole this year—is under way here.

Leading the drive to bring about payment of over-due real estate taxes is the Chicago Association of Commerce which holds that the city will progress in many ways if collections are spurred. The Association recently appointed a special committee to head its campaign, and this committee is focusing attention particularly on $135,000,000 in Chicago real estate taxes now delinquent.

Tax delinquency is not peculiar to Chicago, but this city tops the eight largest municipalities in the country in its burden of over-due taxes, according to the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, which bases its statement on a study by Dun & Bradstreet. The Federation, a taxpayers' research agency, notes that the County had $184,000,000 overdue in real estate taxes this March, and an even larger amount — $240,000,000 — coming to it in back personal property taxes, besides other minor amounts due.

**Lines of Attack**

To reduce these sums, the Association of Commerce now proposes three lines of effort:

1. Legislation to improve collections by making foreclosure procedure simpler and less expensive, and by giving certain safeguards to the "tax-buyer."
2. Support of public officials in the enforcement of existing laws for collection of taxes, and establishment of a bureau in the County Building to co-ordinate the work of all local taxing agencies.
3. Public education to develop sentiment "that owners of real estate shall pay legally levied taxes within the specified time or lose the real estate."

Public sentiment for the strict enforcement of laws governing tax collections has not been very strong here, according to observers. And without this demand, public officials appear loath to use their powers to the utmost, it is noted. Nor is legislation to increase the powers of officials likely to be forthcoming when the public is indifferent. That is why the Association of Commerce is giving much thought to publicity for its program. People need to be shown that stricter policies in tax collections are for the good of all in the end, its officers say.

**Some Improvement**

"Failure of many real estate owners to meet their tax obligations has helped to accentuate the blighted area condition, to discourage new enterprise, to deter new industries from location in Chicago, and in general, to becloud the City's entire future," declares the Executive Committee of the Association.

There has been some slight improvement in collection of real estate taxes in the last year, according to the Civic Federation, but there is still an abnormally large amount—over 23 per cent—over-due. This traces back in part to the County's reassessment of over a decade ago, it is pointed out by observers. Tax collections for 1928 were delayed nearly two years by an order for a much-needed revaluation of City property. In the meantime the slump came, and many people lost the money they were saving to pay taxes. Some have never caught up. And now their property, cumbered with back taxes, brings in no revenue to the City and thus contributes to a mounting tax rate for those who do pay their taxes. It is this situation which the Association of Commerce hopes to see cleared up so Chicago can go forward.

## Dewey Smashes New York Electrical Racket

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 17—The successful finish of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's three-year investigation of racketeering in New York City's electrical trades, culminating in the $500 fines and six-month suspended sentences against nine prominent New York City electrical contractors on June 15, was seen here today as smashing one of the most complex and ramified rackets in this City's history.

Ever since the District Attorney, then special prosecutor, began his investigation of the alleged monopolistic "rigging" of bids by New York City electrical contractors, there have been charges that officers of the powerful Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and City politicians, among them James J. Hines, then Tammany District leader, were involved in a huge conspiracy costing the City millions of dollars.

The charges against the contractors who got suspended sentences after they had pleaded guilty in May involved the making of collusive bids on municipal and private jobs and the policing of the electrical industry through the power of building trades unions. In one of the cases the officers of what is perhaps the largest electrical contracting firm in the United States were charged with having failed to make material entries on the books of the corporation.

At a hearing held in the Federal Building a year ago in a suit brought by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association to enjoin the Electrical Workers' Union from boycotting its members' products, it was charged that Union officials dominated New York City electrical contractors and manufacturers and used their power to force contractors to split profits with rival companies, use only certain products, and to bid high when the Union wanted a certain concern to get a specified job.

During this same hearing, Isaac Penner, an electrical contractor, who had some trouble with Local 3 of the Union, charged that the Union had organized an elaborate system employing spies; that it carried on a reign of "intimidation, fear, violence, and oppression," and that this system had the support and protection of City officials who received their share of "easy money."

Mr. Penner declared that Hines, who has since been convicted of acting as political protector for the notorious gangster "Dutch Schultz" Flegenheimer, was a power behind the throne in the electrical Union through a son, James J. Hines, Jr., also an electrical contractor.

Following the entrance of the guilty pleas on May 25 last, the District Attorney said the pleas were a culmination of three years of successful work and "would destroy the monopoly in the electrical field that has cost the City large sums of money and should bring to an end the practice of rigging bids."

In commenting on the fines and suspended sentences, Murray I. Gurfein, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the Rackets Bureau, said that the case was very similar to the antitrust cases brought by the Federal Government, although criminal prosecution is seldom resorted by the Government in such cases.

### *Small-Size Money Saves $18,000,000*

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ten years after the size of paper money was reduced one-third, Treasury officials estimated June 16 that $18,000,000 has been saved by the curtailment.

In the decade, 9,339,917,777 bills have been printed in denominations ranging from $1 to $100,000. The $100,000 ones are kept in a museum, and nothing higher than $10,000 actually circulates.

The smaller bills, officials said, cost just under a penny each regardless of denomination. A saving of paper, ink, labor, and storage space amounts to nearly $2 per 1,000 bills.

Counting the one in your wallet, there are about 960,000,000 bills worth $6,357,000,000 in circulation outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

### Work Is Pushed On Mexican Dam

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DOUGLAS, Ariz—Water to irrigate 200,000 acres, and flood protection for a much larger area, will be supplied by the Angostura dam, under construction on the Bavispe River south of here in the Mexican state of Sonora. Over 600 men are pushing the work along, and it is promised that water storage will begin next year.

When completed the Angostura will be the largest impounding dam in northern Mexico and one of the largest in the Republic. It will create a lake amid magnificent mountain scenery, 10 miles wide and 25 miles long, with a capacity of 1,000,000 acre-feet.

The Bavispe is the largest tributary of the Sonora River. It drains an area of little vegetation, and floods frequently do much damage. All this will be ended by the Angostura dam.

### U. S. Reduces Rent On Housing Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rents will be reduced at once in the Stanley Holmes Village, $1,500,000 Federal model housing project which shelters 277 Negro families, it was announced by Walter J. Buzby, Chairman of the Atlantic City Housing Authority, today.

The new schedule, he said, will range from $23 a month for three-room apartments to $27 monthly for five-room units. This includes lighting, electric refrigeration, gas, heat, hot water and sewerage. The reduction averages $1 a room. Mr. Buzby said income has been found greater than expenses.

A $1,250,000 Federal grant has been earmarked for a new slum clearance and model housing project for white families, and a tentative site has been chosen opposite the union station here.

### Spokane Student Wins Scholarship

CHICAGO (AP)—William A. Noble, senior at North Central High School, Spokane, Wash., was awarded June 16 the $500 tuition scholarship of Quill and Scroll, International Honorary Society for high school journanilts.

Mr. Noble has elected to study journalism at the University of Washington, the Society announced. He was chosen from among 200 of the Nation's outhigh school journalists.

The Society elected William E. Blake, journalism instructor at Public High School, Hartford, Conn., its President for the school term of 1939-1940.

### 1,000 Boy Scouts Due at Camporee

MONTREAL (CP)—More than 1,000 Boy Scouts from the United States, Toronto, and Quebec Province are expected at the Verdun camporee in the neighboring city of Verdun June 23-25.

Plans for the camporee, first such international gathering ever held in this district, were discussed June 14 at a meeting of the Montreal Scout Council. It was announced that representatives would be present from Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maine, and New York, Toronto and a dozen Quebec centers.

## $1,735,000,000 Relief Measure Passes House by 373 to 21 Vote

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—With a national election in the offing and a ground-swell of concern over an endless relief bill agitating the country, Congress today had made a grand gesture of asserting its authority in the cause of moderation. But significantly, when the result of its labors was totalled up, the relief outlay for next year was fixed by the House at only $36,890,000 less than the President had asked for.

The total of $1,735,000,000 is, however, approximately $800,000,000 less than the relief appropriation for the current year.

Studied in the ever so lightly cooler atmosphere of morning, after the political field day which kept the House in an uproar until the roll call of 373 to 21 was complete at 1:09 a. m., the following tentative conclusions stand out:

An elated bi-partisan coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans was able to steer a nicely calculated path between drastic economy, which would have wreaked much damage on the relief population and incurred their great wrath, and yielding to spending pressure from the more left-wing New Deal elements which would have ignored the state of public opinion on the subject.

**Three-Man Board**

The cutting edge of the House action came in the substituting of a three-man board for the present single WPA administrator, and in a series of restrictions telling the executive how to spend the money.

These restrictions, however, only affected portions of the relief program. They included a $50,000 top for the total cost of housing projects, and a requirement that WPA workers who have been on the rolls for 18 months be discharged to make room for certified needy on the waiting list.

The changes were chiefly at the expense of the so-called more radical New Deal projects and of any persons who are found guilty of playing politics with relief.

The Administration was left in the position of securing almost as much money as it had asked, though with a few strings attached which the President indicated yesterday that he had not expected to be retained in the bill.

The voting therefore reflected two basic situations:

A boiling up of national emotions over the Relief Administration which called for changes—and a desire on the part of the bulk of Congress to extract the maximum of political capital from imposing these changes, without seriously damaging the Relief Administration.

This situation was obviously to the liking of the House and with immense relish and no little bedlam they drove the committee bill through to its overwhelming vote.

Only when the appealing group of visitors from the National Youth Administration melted the heart of Representative Clifton A. Woodrom (D) of Virginia, who was in charge of the appropriations sub-committee, was $19,000,000 added to the $81,000,000 which the committee had determined, after paring down the Presidential request of $123,000,000.

On the House floor, amendment after amendment to the Committee version was voted or shouted down, and in one case when the loudspeaker failed, the membership gave a resounding "no" to an amendment whose nature they did not even know.

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### Crossword Quiz Answers

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# Alaska Spurns 'Rush' Tactics, Planning for Planned Growth

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

JUNEAU, Alaska — Attention was directed to ways and means of increasing Alaska's population and business, not by "gold rush" methods but in a steady, orderly manner by orderly plans and wise direction, by Alaska's planning council in recent session here.

While the Territory has always needed more residents, the problem has been, and still is, how to increase the population without "booming" the Territory, and without creating a dragging relief problem. Rather the need is to increase the number of residents through establishment of new industries, enlargement and efficient management of present industries, enlargement of transportation and communication methods and a balanced development of the agricultural riches of the area.

To quote an editorial in the Alaska Daily Empire, semiofficial mouthpiece of Gov. John W. Troy: "To place raw colonists in a wilderness area, no matter how rich the soil or how ambitious the would-be farmer, is folly."

Rather, the editorial, speaking with the backing of the Planning Council, of which the Governor is a member, points out: "It is desirable to promote settlement where there already exist some public facilities, such as roads, schools, hospitals, and co-operative marketing and buying agencies such as Matanuska (the rural rehabilitation colony) offers."

Soil and economic field surveys are being made up here this summer by the Soil Conservation Service, with an eye to offering a more intelligent basis for perhaps smaller rural rehabilitation projects in the "right places."

Alaska is in good economic and financial condition. It is a land of the future. It has a small population—75,000 with nearly one-half Eskimo and Indian—and it is capable of supporting several millions of residents. But the problem here, as stated officially, is to bring these residents into this land rich in resources gradually, through "intelligent regional planning for each area—not regimentation; this will enable each area to make the most of its resources and present and future industries taking on new residents as rapidly as jobs and a livelihood for them can be created."

That the Alaska Planning Council is hard at work to prepare this new land of opportunity for those who would come North is seen in this last report of theirs which continued careful study of the many land-use projects specifically such as:

"Inventories of all lands surveyed under the rectangular system; school lands, including deficiency and classification; mining claims, including acreage and patents; all other nonmineral surveys, including homesteads, homesites, townsites, trade and manufacturing sites, Federal reserves . . . and the like."

The fallacy of the proposition that Alaska is a rich vast land with a small population and that, therefore, it should welcome throngs of new job-seekers, is succinctly explained by the Alaska Empire, indirectly echoing the Governor when it says:

The salmon canneries, gold mines, a quarter million dollar sewer project at Fairbanks, similar public works throughout the Westward, and our own projects at Juneau, total up to what sounds like a lot of jobs. Actually, the canneries are tied up in difficult labor negotiations and even after those affairs are straightened out there will be jobs only through the unions, which do not open their ranks to new men while so many of their present members are without work; the mines have regular employees who work on the same job year after year; under Federal regulation, local unemployed must be given preference on all public projects, and already there are more Alaska applicants than there will be jobs available this year. . . . Where does this leave the hopeful job seekers? It leaves practically nothing. If the true picture could be presented to them at Seattle, they would not come north.

Alaska is anxious to increase its population but it also realizes the value of keeping its feet on the ground.

# Where History and Beauty Meet

***Alcott, Shaker and Indian museums, together with scenic splendors, draw visitors to Harvard, Mass.***

**The Call of Boston**
Last of 12 Articles

**By Eleanor Early**

Author of "And This Is Boston," and "This Is Cape Cod," and other travel books.
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There are two reasons for visiting Harvard (30 miles from Boston)—one is scenic, and the other is historical. Beauty lies along our way, and when we reach our destination, there is one of the finest views in Massachusetts. Moreover, there are three museums quite unlike most museums. They are the property of Miss Clara Endicott Sears (Miss Sears is one of those Boston Brahmins you hear so much about), and the museums perpetuate three lost Utopias.

There is the Indian collection, consecrated to the memory of a vanquished race; Square House, where the Shakers lived; and Fruitlands, where Bronson Alcott experimented with Transcendentalism.

Bronson Alcott went to Harvard to build a New Eden, and Mother Ann came from England to establish the first Shaker Colony in America. Both visions perished. Miss Sears has gathered the fragments and built her repositories—one to immortalize Alcott's dream—the other to preserve the dim tenets of the Shakers.

From Harvard Green, we take the steep road to Prospect Hill. Before us lies Nashua Valley. Beyond are Mounts Wachusett and Monadnock. The foothills of the White Mountains rise in enchanted bluish haze. It is as if New England sought one spot in which to spill her overflowing loveliness, and take our breaths away.

**Alcott's Fruitlands**

Down the winding path to the foot of the hill nestles the red house called Fruitlands where Bronson Alcott came to found his Eden. It was a tragic and sorrowful experiment. Like many dreamers, Mr. Alcott thought it better to live for Beauty than for bread.

With the Alcotts were Charles Lane, the English mystic who financed the movement, and a group of earnest pilgrims. The house was so crowded, that the children slept all together in the stuffy attic, and Louisa wrote in her diary, "It rained when we went to bed, and made a pretty noise on the roof."

Mr. Alcott and his followers would eat no meat, but lived mostly on grains and fruits. That is why they called the place Fruitlands. There were no animals on the farm, because the basic precept of the community was that neither "man nor beast should be sacrificed or made uncomfortable, that others might exist." Since cotton was the product of slave labor, and wool the result of shearing sheep, these idealists wore neither cotton nor woolen, but planted little mulberry trees for the culture of silkworms.

On top of the old highboy in the study sits a bust of Socrates. For, everywhere the Alcotts went Socrates went too. Besides the bust, they had hardly anything but some pots and pans, and a little bed linen.

The most interesting room is Mr. Alcott's bedroom. Mrs. Alcott's lamp still stands where it always did, and beside it is her Bible, so worn we know she must have read it every day. Behind the closet door hangs her black silk apron, and her best embroidered shawl. On the mantel is her purse with its meager contents, and an eloquent slip of paper in Louisa's writing, which reads, "Mother's purse—just as she left it."

Here are May's drawings. One of her father, and one of the Old Manse, and one of Thoreau and his cabin. Here is Mr. Alcott's carpet bag, and his spectacles. And a lock of his hair, pasted to a poem written by Louisa. Mr. Alcott had long gray locks, and the girls used to trim them.

**The Indian Museum**

Passing by the Shaker House, we visit the Indian Museum. Here are wax figures—King Philip and his General, Anawam, consulting with their medicine man on Mount Wachusett. One room holds the grave of a prehistoric Indian.

Twilight is lovely in Fruitlands, and there is a very beautiful view from the terrace of the Museum Tearoom across the valley.

You have probably read about Wayside, in Sudbury. Longfellow wrote about it first, in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn." And there were stories in the newspapers when Henry Ford bought it, to preserve it. There are four rooms for guests, but no advance reservations—though you may telephone in the morning, to ask if you can have one the same night (first come, first served).

Wayside was built in 1638, and operated as an inn by successive generations of Howes for 175 years. In 1860 the last of the landlords passed on, and the hostelry passed into other hands. Sixty years later, Mr. Ford acquired possession, and began to trace the original furnishings. His agents searched all over New England for that picture of Princess Mary in the parlor (you remember in the poem how the firelight "touched Princess Mary's pictured face, and crowned the sombre clock with flame"). And they even found the clock!

There are guides to take you from room to room, and make your visit memorable, so I shall not try to enumerate the pleasures in store for you. Only be sure to see the windowpane with its jovial rhyme scratched on it before the Revolution by Major Molineaux. In the Major's day it was quite the thing to have a diamond ring. And to prove that it was really a diamond, people went around writing on other people's windows!

Lafayette came to Wayside, and found the Tavern good. "The host and hostess sit at table," he wrote his wife, "and do the honors of a comfortable meal, and on going way, you pay your fare without higgling." The good old times! But though prices are higher, meals are still excellent. Wayside, by the way, is not open on Sunday, because Mr. Ford believes that no one should work unnecessarily on the Sabbath.

**Longfellow's Wayside Inn in Sudbury**
**Lafayette dined here in bygone days.**

**A "General Store"**

Nearby is Bill Parmenter's old store, moved bodily from Sudbury Center. Mr. Parmenter had one of the last "general stores" in New England, and when Mr. Ford saw it, he coveted it, as he does all antiques. There was a pot-bellied stove, like an echo of yesterday, a high stool, and a desk for the bookkeeper—a box of sawdust, and a barrel of smoked herring. Buying a store means no more to Mr. Ford than picking up a bit of pewter does to the ordinary antique buyer. So he ordered it on the spot, and now, I hear, he is shopping around for a genuine old-fashioned New England storekeeper.

Not far from the store is a little red school house hiding in the shadow of the woods. This is the school to which Mary's lamb followed her one day. There was a Mary, you know, and there was a lamb. And the walls of the ancient school room echo to songs and lessons today, exactly as they did when Mary was a little girl.

Mary's other name was Sawyer, and she lived to be 83. She used to tell how she brought her lamb up on a bottle, and washed it every day, and combed its wool, and tied its fleecy curls with ribbons. And the lamb wore pantalets, and a little plaid shawl, and everywhere that Mary went that lamb was sure to go.

There is a "poets' garden" at the Tavern, planted with all the flowers of which poets have sung (and that means almost all there are). You will enjoy wandering up and down the tidy paths. And, when your holiday is over, you will have a fragrant memory to treasure always.

# Balkan Trade: Anglo-German Rivalry

**Hungary would welcome trade offer by Britain, noticing visits paid to other countries.**

**By A. Godfrey Lias**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST—Hungary, in these days is casting somewhat envious glances at certain of its neighbors in Central and Eastern Europe with which Great Britain is busy building up trade as a corollary of the present British diplomatic drive to halt aggression in this part of Europe.

In spite of frequent declarations by British Cabinet Ministers that they have no intention of trying to take Germany's Balkan and East European trade, informed Hungarians believe that commercial rivalry between the two Powers is an inevitable consequence of their diplomatic rivalry.

For diplomatic as well as purely economic reasons, Germany has for a long while been doing its utmost to get complete control over the foreign trade of the smaller countries of East Europe. It is fully realized not only in Germany but in the countries concerned, that unless the latter have an alternative market for at least part of their exports not one of them can indefinitely resist Germany's political pressure. In that case, all Great Britain's diplomatic offensive would have been in vain.

As things are today, Germany could seriously embarrass each of the Balkan States in turn merely by closing down on its purchases of that country's export surplus. So far as Germany is concerned this would merely mean transferring perhaps 2 or 3 per cent of its foreign purchases elsewhere or reducing its exports by the same proportion. But for the country which was subjected to this treatment, it would mean a loss of anything from 30 to 60 per cent of its exports. Not only would imports have to be reduced to an equivalent extent but the whole economic structure of the country would be in imminent danger of collapsing.

**Budapest Not on List**

Today it is clear to Hungarians that while Great Britain has decided for diplomatic rather than for economic reasons to try to reduce the overwhelming preponderance of German trade with some of the Balkans and East European countries, Hungary itself is not, at any rate at present, to be one of the beneficiaries.

Then note that Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the British Department of Overseas Trade, has been to Warsaw, to Moscow, to Helsingfors, to Stockholm, but not to Budapest. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Financial and Economic Adviser to the British Government, has been to Rumania and Greece, passing actually through Hungary on the way, but not stopping there. So Hungarians are reconciling themselves, albeit unwillingly, to the fact that if, as it seems, Great Britain is drawing a line beyond which it will resist the extension of German politico-economic domination, that line is to pass to the east and not to the west of Hungary.

Germany's efforts to establish its political and economic "Lebensraum" in East Europe is not regarded here as anything new. Before the World War of 1914-18, the Kaiser was talking about the Berlin-Bagdad railway and—long before Il Duce—he proclaimed himself Protector of Islam. In the Treaty of Bucharest which Rumania was forced to sign in 1917, Germany was given the right to acquire the whole surplus produce of Rumanian agriculture (at whatever price Germany thought fit to pay), for a period of eight years. In addition, Rumania had to support a German army of occupation, hand over the monopoly of the oil-bearing land and surrender the lease of the Black Sea port of Giurgiu to Germany.

**Both Sides Woo Rumania**

In the Rumano-German negotiations this spring, the representative of the German Economic Ministry, Dr. Helmuth Wohltat, again invited Rumania to hand over the whole of its surplus output to Germany, though not on such onerous terms, and offered in return to make itself sole supplier of Rumania's industrial needs.

Though Rumania refused, the treaty which was ultimately signed between the two countries gave Germany far-reaching opportunities to develop its trade with Rumania and to participate to an important extent in developing Rumania's latent raw material and agricultural resources.

Shortly afterward Great Britain, within a few weeks of giving a unilateral guarantee of Rumania's independence, also went deeply into the Rumanian market. There is somewhat similar rivalry in regard to Turkey and Greece. There are also reports, unconfirmed as yet, of British offers of financial help to Bulgaria—contingent, it is supposed here, on a political rapprochement between Bulgaria and its neighbors, especially in regard to Bulgaria's claims on Southern Dobrudja and the Aegean port of Dedeagatch against Rumania and Greece respectively.

If Germany were not inclined to use its economic preponderence for political ends, none of the East Europeans countries would have any desire to change the present economic state of affairs.

**German Pressure Increased**

Germany, with its huge industrial population, is the natural outlet for the surplus agricultural and mineral produce of East Europe and the Balkans and hitherto the exchange has been profitable to both sides. But, during the past few years, German political pressure has steadily increased. Moreover, while Germany's industrial output is concentrated on the production of armaments, growing doubts are felt about its capacity to pay for the goods it buys abroad.

German trade with all the Danubian and Balkan countries is conducted by means of "clearing" agreements. It has been found that unless the trade in each direction is roughly the same, these agreements are apt to break down because one side or the other piles up large unusable balances in the debtor country. Commercial relationships consequently need constant adjustment to reduce the amounts owing to the creditor countries.

## Reich-Hungarian Trade Promoted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Budapest

A measure of increased economic co-operation between Germany and Hungary is expected to follow the five days of conference here between Hungarian officials and Dr. Wilhelm Frick, the Reich's Minister of Interior.

Reports of extensive political co-operation—including co-ordination of the Hungarian and German police forces which is a field within Dr. Frick's particular province—are denied in official quarters.

**Reich barters wares of factories for products of farms available in Balkan lands.**

Apart from political reasons, most businessmen in Hungary and other Danubian and Balkan countries prefer to sell to "free exchange" countries, such as Britain, because they are then able to use the proceeds of their sales to buy in whatever market they please instead of being forced to buy in one market as in the case of "clearing" agreement countries such as Germany. This is thought to be why, on the whole, British trade with East Europe has tended to increase slightly in recent years in spite of many difficulties, of which the Ottawa agreements with the Dominions has been one.

**What Can Britain Do?**

Nevertheless, British trade with South East Europe lags far behind that of Germany, especially since the Anschluss with Austria and the establishment of a German "protectorate" over the highly industrialized districts of Bohemia and Moravia.

How Great Britain is to improve the trade situation is a question the experts are trying to solve. For the most part, the products of the Balkan countries are agricultural and Great Britain is pledged to take the lion's share of its imports of farm produce from the Dominions and various other countries of which the United States is now one. Incidentally, the products of these countries are generally cheaper than those of the Danubian and Balkan countries.

Balkan experts, however, point out that their total available surpluses are so small that Great Britain's other suppliers would scarcely notice if a little of the British requirements were supplied from here.

# Of All Things . . . !

### *Refugee Reunion*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — Two little Jewish girls who parted in tears at a kindergarten in Hamburg, Germany, eight months ago, were reunited at the Robert E. Lee public school here when they found themselves unexpectedly not only in the same city, but also in the same class.

Margaret Wolff 10, and Lena Ruth Iggers 9, rushed together with cries of joy, while native American youngsters stood by astounded.

The Wolffs left Hamburg in November and came to New York without knowing their eventual destination. The next month they arrived in Richmond. The Iggers left Hamburg three months later and arrived in Richmond not knowing that any other residents of Hamburg were in the city.

### *Emperor of Style*

TORONTO (CP) — Canadian tailors attributed to King George a fashion trend toward conservative styles, chalk-stripes and checked tweeds.

Grateful clothiers throughout the Dominion said the royal visit had made Canadian men more clothes-conscious than at any time since the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, last visited Canada in 1927.

A trend to double-breasted suits was brought on by the King's frequent choice of such models for daytime wear on his tour. In addition, tailors said men were more conscious of correct morning attire as the result of seeing it at tour ceremonies.

### *Women Carry the Mail*

BERLIN (AP)—Women mail carriers, each wearing the official cap and Reichspost armband and carrying a mailbag slung over a shoulder, appeared on many delivery routes in Berlin June 15.

Women are being substituted for men at lighter tasks to help overcome the shortage of workers in vital industries, such as armament and heavy machinery plants.

### *Advertising Pays*

SALISBURY, Md. (AP)—The advertisement in the farm supplies column of the Salisbury Times read:

Wanted: million dollar rain. Deliver to Delmarva Penninsula farmers for use in their fields this week."

That night, a miniature cloudburst hit Salisbury.

The next morning—it hit again.

### *Fire Comes to Firemen*

TEMPE, Ariz. (AP)—An interstate transfer truck caught fire.

Tempe's firemen sped out in response to a frantic telephone call but halted at the city limits, a few yards short of the truck. They informed driver Bob White a city ordinance forbade their going farther.

So Mr. White backed the truck inside the city and the firemen went to work on the blaze.

### *No Representation!*

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—The collective face of St. Louis County's taxing body was red the other day. For 35 years it taxed a section of timber land in the Lac la Croix district. The trouble was that the land actually was in Canada. Three companies are seeking a refund of $4,116.58 in taxes—plus interest.

### *Husband's Helper*

AGINCOURT, Ontario (AP)—Mrs. Charles Miner decided that it's more fun to work with her husband than to stay at home.

"I like it better than washing dishes," she said as she started on a new job at Knox Church.

Her husband is a steeplejack. Now she paints steeples beside him at $1 an hour.

# How Oil Transformed Region For Central Illinois Farmers

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 17 (AP)—James Oliver Shanafelt owed $500 and was able to retire only $50 of the debt over a four-year period, while tilling 160 acres of farm land northeast of here. But presently he bought automobiles for his wife and children, remodeled his house, added bedrooms and a bath room, and installed electric refrigeration, oil heat and modern furniture.

How?

Oil was found on his property.

There are hundreds of "Jim" Shanafelts in southern Illinois. His homestead is a typical example of the economic revolution which accompanied Illinois' climb to fifth place among the nation's oil-producing states.

Mr. Shanafelt's children attended a rural church, Young's Chapel, which could not afford a regular pastor. Oil was found on the one-acre church lot and the tiny chapel now has $18,000 in oil royalty in its treasury. Its income last month exceeded $3,000 from two producing wells.

Young School, a quarter of a mile away, has on its playground one of the best wells in the Lake Centralia-Salem oil field, and the school district is paid for one eighth of the total oil removed.

The City of Centralia gets the benefits of oil production. It felt the pinch of declining tax revenues as the result of reduced property values, but the discovery of oil in its western residential section increased the worth of real estate. Six producing wells were drilled in the municipal park. The city became a royalty owner. Now it has royalty in 41 wells.

In the last two years, the city's population has increased and business has expanded.

Nearly all the towns in the oil yielding counties have enjoyed building booms. In addition, shanties, supply company offices, makeshift grocery and restaurant buildings, and trailer camps have appeared. St. Elmo, in Fayette County, as a rural community of 1,600 residents before the discovery of the Eastern Fayette County field. It now boasts a population of 5,000. Because school enrollment more than doubled, pupils were forced to study in two shifts.

Millions of acres are under lease for exploration throughout central and southern Illinois, and more than half the State's 102 counties have had wildcat operations. No less than 19 of the counties have production. State figures show barrels produced were 4,450,000 in 1936, 7,426,000 in 1937, and 23,929,000 in 1938. Production during the first five months of this year has exceeded the 1938 yield.

# Inter-American Women Envoys

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—The names of 15 women chosen to be their Governments' representatives on the Inter-American Commission of Women were announced here this week by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

Selection of a chairman to replace Miss Doris Stevens, American Feminist, who was recently ousted from the Commission after many pioneering years, has been put off until Oct. 31, when the other six American Republics will have chosen their representatives.

Members of the Commission designated thus far are: Argentina, Senora Ana Rosa de Martinez Guerrero; Brazil, Senhora Rosalina Coelho Lisboa Miller; Chile, Senora Marta Vergara de Chamudes; Colombia, Senora Maria Currea de Aya; Cuba, Senora Elena Mederos de Gonzalez; Dominican Republic, Senorita Minerva Bernardino; El Salvador, Senora Elena de Castro; Guatemala, Senorita Ana R. Espinoza; Honduras, Senora Mariana de Caceres; Panama, Senora Esther Neira de Calbo; Peru, Senorita Belen de Osma; United States, Miss Mary Winslow; Uruguay, Doctora Sofia Alvarez de Demicheli; Venezuela, Senorita Luisa Martinez; Ecuador, Senora Blanca Puig de Alfara.

## Elliott Roosevelt's Wife Seeks Texas Station KTAT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Raymond E. Buck asked the Federal Communications Commission June 16 for authority to sell radio station KTAT at Fort Worth, Texas, to Ruth Googins Roosevelt, wife of Elliott Roosevelt. The contract set the sale price at $101,570.76.

Mrs. Roosevelt owns the stock of another Fort Worth station, KFJZ. The application said operations of KFJZ and KTAT would be combined if the FCC gave its approval.

## Living Costs Are Down: One-Fifth of 1 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Wage earners' living costs decreased one-fifth of 1 per cent from April to May because of decreases in the cost of food, clothing, coal, and sundries, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. (The Board is a private organization supported largely by big industries.)

Food, clothing, and sundries prices declined 1-10 of 1 per cent, while coal was seasonally off 2.1 per cent. Rents were unchanged. The purchasing value of the dollar rose 3-10 of 1 per cent.

here's your Vacation!

"Vacation Days," is a book, more interesting than a best seller. It gives full details of a wide variety of fascinating Wanderlust Cruises—sailing aboard large, luxurious liners from the convenient ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami. Rates cover hotels, sightseeing, etc. Write for it today!

*M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Miami, West Palm Beach, Orlando, and St. Petersburg; or any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agency.*

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ALLERTON HILL, HULL

For rent—Summer home overlooking ocean, large lot of land beautifully landscaped with flower and rose gardens, 8 rooms and very large sleeping porch, fireplaces, 3 baths, shower and lavatory. Garage and maids' quarters with bath. Wonderful place for a restful summer. Apply to Mrs. Gilman, 18 Standish Ave., Allerton, Mass.

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

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National Biscuit Shredded Wheat and Strawberries

Even lazy morning-appetites quicken to the fresh, cool taste of National Biscuit Shredded Wheat. It's the magic of that *inner flavor* we unleash in sun-ripened whole wheat.

By a unique process we steam the plump wheat kernels to swell and burst open these rich inner flavor cells. Then the tender grain is pressed into slender strands and formed into fragrant biscuits which we bake to a nut-brown crispness.

This tasty breakfast abounds in vigor-building balanced nourishment—two biscuits plus a cupful of milk, garnished with strawberries.

Get a package or two today, and a box of strawberries—there's tasty balanced nourishment in this No. 1 June breakfast.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

NATIONAL BISCUIT SHREDDED WHEAT

THE *ORIGINAL* NIAGARA FALLS PRODUCT

MIAMI, FLORIDA

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To or from Boston
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SEABOARD RAILWAY'S
*Completely Air Conditioned Trains*
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES TO NEW YORK

Southern States Special. Diesel Electric Powered Train leaves Miami daily 10:20 A. M., arrives New York following day 4:15 P. M. New York-Florida Limited leaves Miami 9:00 P. M. daily, arrives New York 8:55 A. M. 2nd morning.

Silver Meteor. Streamlined Diesel electric all-coach train, dinin car, observation car, DeLuxe reclining seats, leaves Miami every 3 days, 9:00 A. M. arrives New York 11:27 A. M. next day. Seat Reservations must be made in advance.

GO MODERN! GO SEABOARD!

# Southern California Leads Way With 15 Places in N. C. A. A. Meet—Sidelines, Chess

## Torrance Shot Put Record Broken by Elmer Hackney

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (AP)—University of Southern California's defending champion Trojans came through on schedule yesterday to dominate preliminaries of the National Collegiate track and field championships, but Shot Putter Elmer Hackney of Kansas State grabbed individual honors.

The Trojan horde, aiming at its fifth consecutive N. C. A. A. title, moved into the finals after winning 15 coveted places as the nation's best college athletes performed under sunny skies before 6,000 fans.

**Stanford Next**

Trailing Dean Cromwell's Men of Troy, with 11 places, was Stanford, while strung out behind were the invading forces of Michigan, Pittsburgh, Indiana, Washington State and other entries from the 23 states competing in this 18th annual tournament.

Outstanding feat of the day was the shot put of Hackney, the defending champ, who put the 16-pound ball 55ft. 10⅜in. and broke the record set up by big Jack Torrance of Louisiana State in 1934, as well as Torrance's American record set in the same year.

The Torrance N. C. A. A. record was 54ft. 9-16in. and the American 55ft. 5in.

**Merely Samples**

Other champions and champions-to-be came up with expected feats in most cases, but the heats were merely samples of what the finals promise, when the heat will be turned on.

Sprinter Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee, defending 100-yard dash champion, captured his heat in 9.8s with little trouble from Troy's Mickey Anderson, while Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford and Tommy Nelson of Fresno State won their heats—Jeffrey in 9.7 and Nelson in 9.8.

John Woodruff of Pittsburgh, competing here instead of in the Princeton Invitational—a fact that brought wide reverberations—won his 880-heat in handy fashion in 1m. 53.4s. and seemed in a fair way to retain his N. C. A. A. championship in the finals.

## Local Box Scores

### Red Sox

June 16

| DETROIT | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCosky cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Averill lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gehringer 2b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Greenberg 1b | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Higgins 3b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Fox rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Croucher ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Tebbetts c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Benton p | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Walkup p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 38 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 9 | 2 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Carey, 2b | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Cramer, cf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Vosmik, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx, 1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Tabor, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peacock, c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Auker, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Finney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weaver, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Nonnenkamp | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heving, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 36 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 2 |

*Batted for Auker in seventh. †Batted for Weaver in eighth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —8 |
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Runs batted in, Gehringer 3, McCosky, Averill 2, Greenberg, Vosmik 2, Williams 2, Cramer, Cronin. Three-base hit, McCosky. Home run, Gehringer. Hits, off Benton, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Auker, 10 in 7 innings; off Weaver, 1 in 1 inning; off Heving, none in 1 inning; off Walkup, 1 in 2 1-3 innings. Left on bases, Detroit 6, Boston 6. Sacrifice hits, Averill, Vosmik. Base on balls, by Benton 5, by Walkup, by Auker 4, by Weaver. Double plays, Cronin, Carey and Foxx. Winning pitcher, Benton. Losing pitcher, Auker. Time 2h. 10m. Umpire-in-chief, Kolls. Umpires on bases, Hubbard and Rommel. Attendance, 2,700 paid, 2,500 women.

### Bees

June 16

| PITTSBURGH | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P Waner rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Vaughan ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Suhr 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Klein lf | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brubaker 2d | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Handley 3b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| L Waner cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Berres c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Klinger p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Brown p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 27 | 15 | 0 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Garms rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Hassett 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| West lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Majeski 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Lopez c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Warstler 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Posedel p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *Simmons | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| †Outlaw | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 0 |

*Batted for Posedel in seventh. †Batted for Sullivan in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | * | —4 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Runs batted in, Hassett, Suhr, Handley 3, Majeski. Two-base hits, Garms, P. Waner. Three-base hit, Handley. Home run, Majeski. Stolen bases, Suhr, Handley 2. Sacrifices, Hassett, Suhr, Brubaker. Double play, Miller, Warstler, Hassett. Left on base, Boston 7, Pittsburgh 7. Base on balls, by Klinger 4, by Posedel 4. Struck out, by Klinger 2, by Sullivan. Hits, off Posedel, 5 in 6 innings; off Sullivan, 3 in 2 innings; off Klinger, 6 in 8 1-3 innings; off Brown, 0 in 2-3 inning. Winning pitcher, Klinger. Losing pitcher, Posedel. Umpires, Reardon, Pinelli and Goetz. Time, 1h. 51m. Attendance, 2491.

## McNeill Reaches French Net Final With Bobby Riggs

PARIS, June 17 (AP)—Don McNeill, 13th ranking American from Oklahoma City, qualified yesterday to match strokes with Bobby Riggs, the U. S. No. 1 amateur, in the singles finals of the French Hard Courts tennis championships at Roland Garros Stadium.

Ploying brilliantly at the start and then coming back after tiring in the third set, McNeill eliminated Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—2, 7—5, 7—9, 6—2. Riggs earned his finals brackets in straight sets over Otto Ezigeti of Hungary.

The Yugoslavian combination of Alice Florian and Hela Kovac and the veteran team of Mme. Simone Mathieu of France and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland filled the final brackets in the women's doubles. The Yugoslavs beat the French team of Jacqueline Goldschmidt and Jacqueline Horner, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2 and the other pair eliminated Mlle. A. Weivers of Luxembourg and Mlle. Cosette St.-Omer Roy, 6—3, 6—3.

Mme. Mathieu also teamed with Franz Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia to gain the finals of the mixed doubles. They defeated Suzanne Pennetier and Roland Journu, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

The American Footbal Association was formed in 1884.

## *Olympic Scullers in Henley*

Fox

**L. F. Southwood and Jack Beresford, Jr.—holders of the Olympic double-sculling championship—are here seen about to start off on a training spin in preparation for Henley's "Century Double Sculls."**

## And Talking of - - - Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

### The Hundredth Year of Henley

LONDON—This year's Henley Royal Regatta, July 5 to 8, is to be a Henley with a difference. Or, rather, three differences. Because it marks the Centenary year of the great British rowing festival, and, on that account, the organizers have departed from precedent in three matters. They have, for the first time, sent abroad invitations to complete (normally they just receive such entries as may come along from people desirous of taking part in the most famous of all rowing events); they have, moreover, offered to defray part of the expenses of such visiting crews and scullers as may accept; and they have introduced a fresh race into the classic program—"The Centenary Double Sculls." Entries for this competition, open to amateur oarsmen from all parts of the world, include, by the way, that of Jack Beresford and L. F. Southwood, winners for Great Britain of the last Olympic double-sculling championhip, at the Berlin Games of 1936.

**Abandoned Singles**

Beresford, as you may recall, won the Diamond Sculls, the one event for individual scullers at Henley, in 1920, 1924, 1925, and 1926. He is now 40, the age at which Harry T. Blackstaffe (who taught me my rowing) won the Diamonds in 1906. Beresford decided not to try a "comeback" for the Diamonds this year, but, instead, went into double-sculler training with Southwood.

Although internationalism invariably adds glamor to Henley proceedings, and this summer it promises to do so to a greater extent than ever before, the Royal Regatta never loses its essentially English character. For that reason it remains very much a function of the schools. Indeed, the races between Eton, Shrewsbury, Westminster, and the rest provide as much enthusiasm, I should say, as any international "adult" race on the program. More, in fact, for the hundreds of eager schoolboys who are always present.

**All Is Carnival**

For beauty of setting, quality of competition and atmosphere of sport for sport's sake, there are few sporting events in the whole world to compare with Henley, which forms the climax to the British best-boat racing season. Henley, a small market town in Oxfordshire, 35 miles away from London, stands by the side of the shimmering Thames at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. And normally that is just about all it does. But at the time of the regatta it wakens into life, the ancient streets are thronged by a cosmopolitan floating population, buildings are gay with bunting, and all is carnival.

Now, this floating population really is, for the most part, a floating population. As you will see if you stand on Henley Bridge and look down the arrow-straight course. So far as the eye can reach, along the sides of the channel marked out for the occasion by wooden booms, there is a dazzle of color from the gay frocks of women and the polychromatic school, college, and club blazers of the mere male.

**Water Nearly Hidden**

Between the booms and the bank it is almost impossible to see water for the punts and other pleasure craft crowded together in a kaleidoscopic mosaic. These afford, of course, a wonderful "close up" view of the crews, as they paddle leisurely downstream to the starting point by Temple Island and come back, rowing with every ounce they have, for one mile 550 yards.

With the passing of the years, Henley has adapted itself to altered conditions in the world of sport. And the people who like to see social barriers removed as far as possible at functions of this kind have viewed with satisfaction the alterations made in the Amateur Rowing Association's laws recently, so that manual workers, formerly debarred from taking part in the Regatta, are now free to do so.

The old theory which made the A. R. A. cling tenaciously to its original "snobbish" ruling was that it is better to be "exclusive" and completely amateur than to remove a certain possibility of hardship on individuals and yet run, perhaps, a risk of cloaked professionalism.

### Coaches President

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (AP)—Karl Schlademan, track coach at Washington State College, was elected President of the Coaches Section of the National Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday.

The retiring President was Fred Tootell of Rhode Island State. Franklin (Pitch) Johnson of Drake was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

### Eli Time Trial

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 17 (AP)—After waiting for hours for the tide to change and the Thames River to smooth out, Yale's varsity crew last night rowed over the four-mile downstream course on which it will face Harvard June 23, in a time trial which Acting Head Coach Don Grant described as "fair."

Frank M. Kanaly has been Yale track coach 11 years.

## *Around The Hub*

### Eastern College Baseball

Harvard's varsity baseball team may have been visiting Tufts in a return game at the Medford Oval today, but its thoughts were up in Hanover. On the Dartmouth field, Cornell was playing its last Eastern Intercollegiate League game and a win over the Indians would give the Ithacans their first championship in 10 years. Should the boys from New York be defeated, however, all would not be lost for the Cantabs, for by taking two games from Yale next week, they could go into a top tie for the title.

⸗ ⸗

Taking two games in a row from the aroused Yale bulldog is something to be dreamed of, but hard to accomplish. It is hard enough to beat Yale anyway, and this year, after a shaky start, the Elis have come fast. They have won six out of their last nine games, including league victories over Columbia twice, and Princeton. Yale meets Princeton at Princeton today.

⸗ ⸗

Although she finished 19th in the women's Eastern golf tournament and was defeated by Rosamond Vahey in the Griscom Cup team matches, Mrs. E. L. Howe of Philadelphia, the former Dorothy Campbell Hurd, deserves a word of praise. The senior in age of all the women in the tourney, Mrs. Howe can still turn in a good card as can be seen from her 86-93-86—265 total. And she carried Miss Vahey, a former State champion, right to the 18th green before losing 2 up in the team play.

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On Fenway Park's schedule for next week are three games each with the St. Louis Browns and Chicago White Sox, all single dates. The Browns come in Tuesday and stay through Thursday. The White Sox open on Friday, Ladies' Day, and close one week from tomorrow.

⸗ ⸗

The Red Sox have been able to push the Browns around with a fair degree of consistency, winning five out of seven from the club managed by Fred Haney, but the so-called locals have not been so fortunate in competition with Jimmy Dykes. The series there is all even, three and three.

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Casey Stengel and his touring Bees make stops at Chicago and St. Louis next week, before returning to Boston for a series with the Brooklyn Dodgers on June 27. Although they dropped out of the flag-contending picture with that lengthy slump, the Bees actually are not far from the leaders and can climb back to the first division with a short spurt in the West.

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Last-minute entries are still being received by J. Amory Jeffries, chairman of the regatta committee, for the Eastern Yacht Club's Fifth Annual New London to Marblehead Ocean Race slated to start off Sarah's Ledge, New London, next Saturday morning at 8:20.

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Last year's winner was the popular Quincy Adams-built boat, Tioga, owned and skippered by Harry Noyes. Tioga broke the record for the run by 1h. 48m., the old record carrying over from 1911

⸗ ⸗

The annual Harvard-Yale baseball series opens Tuesday in New Haven, and as usual, it should be colorful and close. This year's series should afford a real scrap, as both teams have produced both good and bad baseball.

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Colorful class day at Harvard will mark the second meeting of the teams. After the confetti battle, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Chief Marshal of the 25th reunion class, will lead the parade of reunion classes from the Stadium out to the ball field, where Harvard men from "way back" will lend their support.

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A five-goal Harvard polo quartet today defends its intercollegiate championship against a 12-goal Yale team at Burnt Mills Polo Club.

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America's 1939 winners of the International Westchester Cup will pit a 40-goal team against a British 30-goal team made up of the challenging squad at Meadow Brook tomorrow. A handicap of 10-goals will be conceded the British team, although handicaps have never before been used in international play.

## Summer Sports Booming In San Francisco Territory

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17—Summer sports may not be as spectacular nor as widely heralded as our fall season of football, winter sports of all kinds, and track and crew in the spring—but actually more people participate in some type of summer sport than at any other season.

Just take a squint at the bathing beaches some nice hot afternoon. You'll need a guide to find the water through the crowd. Then stop by the public tennis courts on your afternoon drives and watch the nation's youngsters and oldsters wallop the tiny white pellets into the net.

If one lives near any large or small body of water he's bound to view some kind of boat races from noisy outboards to slim graceful sailboats. For instance here at San Francisco, where every week end hundreds of white sails dot the blue white-capped harbor, the great Golden Gate International Exposition regatta will be held the last week end in June . . . the 24th and 25th. Then there is the scheduled race to Honolulu set for July 4th in which the really big boats of the Pacific Coast will vie for sail and seamanship supremacy.

For those who like to take their sports from the grandstand the Los Angeles-San Francisco-Seattle baseball feud will fill the bleachers during the summer afternoons and evenings. It's really mighty accommodating of these three clubs to be fighting it out so slosely for the top position, for it increases the interest along the whole coast. Seattle represents the north west, San Francisco the mid-Pacific Coast and Los Angeles of course in the south.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Good news for the children of San Francisco was the announcement that the 37 playgrounds of the schools here will be operated for 10 weeks this summer by the recreation commission. The recreation commission has its own playgrounds but received permission from the education commission to operate more playgrounds for the vacationing hords of youngsters.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

The Japan Board of Tourist Industry is seeking to bring 20 "outstanding American track and swimming athletes to Japan for competition this summer to foster primarily a better feeling between the 'peoples' of Japan and United States through the example of good sportsmanship." The Amateur Athletic Union will probably select the stars, it is assumed, although the Amateur Athletic Federation will co-operate.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

It may be incongruous to mention the Ice Follies as summer sets in—but this troupe of professional ice skating stars has taken the San Francisco Bay area by completely enchanting the residents with their delightful and well rounded performances. Bookings are made well in advance, and the house is full (but not so full you can't get seats) every night. It makes excellent summer entertainment.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Treasure Island Sports—June 30 to July 9 will see what is probably the most splendiferous horse show ever presented in these parts when the Golden Gate International Exposition presents the World's Fair Horse Show, at the California Coliseum at the north end of the Island.

The show presents horses and equipment valued at more than $2,000,000, so I am informed. The show will not be just a local affair, but entries are pouring in from many of the outstanding stables in the United States and Canada. Prizes totaling at least $55,000 in cash will be awarded.

Among the big stables to be represented in the harness division of the show are those of Melville N. Rothschild, Irving S. Florsheim and John Cuneo, Chicago; Frances Dodge Stables of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. D. Proctor, Fort Worth, Texas; Joseph Freeman, San Antonio, Texas; and Mrs. L. Victor Weil of New York. The West Coast of course will be well represented.

Brilliant attraction at the show will be the appearance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police unit from Regina, Saskatchewan. The famed mounted unit will present its colorful "musical ride."

**Royal Arch Gunnison**

## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

**Results June 16**

*By the Associated Press*

**International League**

Jersey City 10, Montreal 9 (14 innings).
Buffalo 3-8, Newark 2-13.
Toronto 4-2, Syracuse 2-4.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 0.

**American Association**

Indianapolis 8-1, Minneapolis 1-7.
Kansas City 6-4, Columbus 5-0.
St. Paul 2-0, Louisville 1-4.
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 1.

**Pacific Coast League**

San Diego 8, Hollywood 3.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 6.
San Francisco 10, Portland 7.

**Texas League**

Dallas 5, Shreveport 2.
Fort Worth 7, Houston 3.
Oklahoma City 3, Beaumont 0
Tulsa 4, San Antonio 3.

**Southern Association**

Little Rock 9, Atlanta 0.
Memphis 8, Chattanooga 5.
Knoxville-Birmingham, rain.
Nashville-New Orleans, rain.

**Eastern League**

Williamsport 5, Hartford 2.
Binghamton 6, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Scranton 6, Albany 5.
Springfield 12, Elmira 3.

### Amherst Captain

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The Amherst College varsity baseball team elected Fred L. Zins, of Haverhill, Mass., to captain the 1940 team.

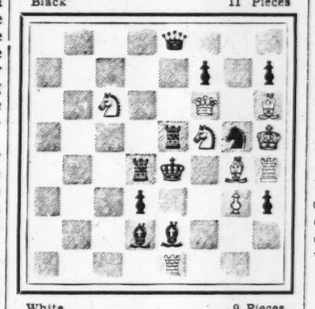
## Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**June 17, 1939**
**Problem No. 2149**
**By Vincent L. Eaton**

Black 11 Pieces

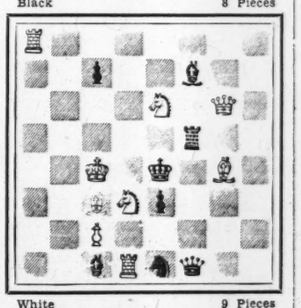


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second Prize, Brisbane (Australia) Sports and Radio, 1933).

**Problem No. 2150**
**By Vincent L. Eaton**

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Western Morning News, Jan. 1, 1938.)

**Solutions to Problems**

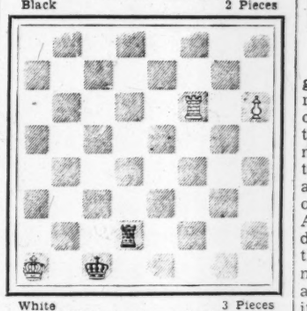
No. 2147. R-K5
No. 2148. 1. R-Kt threatens
2. R-Kch
1. —— Q-KB5ch
2. Kt-B5ch
1. —— Q-QB5ch
2. Kt-Q5ch
1. —— Q-Kt3
2. Kt-B6ch
1. —— QxKtch
2. RxQch
1. —— Kt-K7 or B6
2. Q-K2ch

End-Game No. 463. White wins: RxKKtP, KxR; 2 BxPch, K-Kt; 3 Q-B3 Kt-K; 4 Q-Kt4ch, K-R; 5 B-Kt7ch, KtxB, 6 Q-R5ch, B-R5; 7 QxBch, Kt-R4; 8 QxKtch, K-Kt2; 9 Q-Kt5ch, followed by 10 Q-R6ch and 11 Q-R7 mate.

**End-Game No. 464**

By A. A. Troitski

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

**Notes**

The latest of conflicting reports about the International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires is that the time has been postponed a month. The new dates are August 23 to September 23. Altogether players from this country will be away ten weeks. Frank Marshall will captain the United States team, according to George Emlen Roosevelt, chairman of the committee in charge. The other players will probably be R. Fine, S. Reshevsky, I. Kashdan, and I. Horowitz, but the problem of raising a fund to cover expenses is not an easy one.

S. D. Factor won the 1939 Chicago championship with a score of 9—1. Charles Ellison was second with 8—2. The tournament was held from March 4 to April 27.

William Taber is the 1939 Nevada champion. In the tournament which concluded April 9, he finished 6½—½. Second was Raymond Kilian with 6—1.

The 1939 Grand National Tournament for the United States Correspondence Championship is scheduled to start Sept. 1. Those interested should communicate with W. P. James, Secretary, Correspondence Chess League of America, 211 East Main Street Cherokee, Iowa. The preliminary sections consist of 7—9, players separated in states or sections of the country. The entry fee is $1.00, and players need not be members of the league. There are nunmerous prizes in the various sections.

Lynn (Massachusetts) has a number of chess enthusiasts among its school teachers. Four junior high schools and one senior high school have chess teams which play matches. Also the local Y. M. C. A. has sponsored a boys' tournament, and one of the playground instructors is planning to try to introduce the game this summer. Milwaukee has found chess a popular playground activity.

In the game below, from Section A of the Premier Reserves at the Hastings tournament concluded early in January, the Dutch player shows a pleasing disregard of "safety first" tactics as early as his fifth move. The loser was the ultimate section winner, but he certainly was swept off his feet in this instance.

**Queen's Pawn Game**

| Prins White | Konig Black | Prins White | Konig Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 11 P-KR4 | |
| 2 B-B4 | P-QB4 | | Kt-QKt5(b) |
| 3 P-K3 | PxP | 12 P-R5 | KtxBch |
| 4 PxP | Q-Kt3 | 13 PxKt | P-KRJ |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | | 14 P-KKt4 | Kt-R2 |
| | Kt-KB3(a) | 15 P-Kt5 | PxP |
| 6 R-Kt | P-Q4 | 16 KtxKtP | KtxKt |
| 7 Kt-B3 | B-Q3 | 17 QxKt | QxQP |
| 8 Q-Q2 | BxB | 18 R-Kt | R-K(c) |
| 9 QxB | Castles | 19 R-Kt4 | QxR |
| 10 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 20 QxQ | Resigns |

(a) It 5 . . . QxKtP; 6 Kt-Kt5, B-Kt5ch; 7 K-K2, with a strong attack.
(b) 11 . . . R-K looks better. The text has no possible defensive value.
(c) This is inadequate, but what else?

A ten-game match between A. J. Fink, one of the West's strongest players, and a leading problem composer, and Charles Bagby, of the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, San Francisco, was concluded about a month ago. The result was a 5-5 tie. Fink, incidentally, had to win the tenth game to do this. Each player won three, with four drawn.

The game below moves to its conclusion by easy stages. In the midgame, Bagby allowed a doubled BP, and was able to press his attack via his open KKt file. Fink's defense was not just right and the attack triumphed.

**Nimzowitch Defense**

| Bagby White | Fink Black | Bagby White | Fink Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 PxB | Kt-Q3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 22 P-Kt3 | Q-B3 |
| 3 P-B4 | B-Kt5ch | 23 B-K2 | Kt-B4 |
| 4 B-Q2 | B-K2 | 24 R-QKt | R-K2 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 25 R-Kt | QR-K |
| 6 P-K5 | Castles | 26 R-KKt4 | Kt-R5 |
| 7 P-K3 | P-QR3 | 27 QR-Kt | P-KKt3 |
| 8 B-R4 | Kt-K5 | 28 P-B4 | Q-B4 |
| 9 BxB | QxB | 29 QxQ | KtxQ |
| 10 PxP | KtxKt | 30 B-Q3 | K-B2 |
| 11 PxKt | PxP | 31 P-R4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 12 Q-Kt3 | P-QB3 | 32 P-KR5 | Kt-P |
| 13 B-Q3 | Kt-Q2 | 33 P-B5 | PxP |
| 14 CastlesKR | R-K | 34 BxPch | K-B |
| 15 P-B4 | PxP | 35 R-R4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 16 BxP | Kt-Kt3 | 36 RxPch | K-Kt |
| 17 B-Q3 | B-K3 | 37 B-Q3 | R-Q2 |
| 18 Q-Kt2 | B-Q4 | 38 R-R7 | P-B3 |
| 19 P-QR4 | Kt-B5 | 39 R-R6 | Resigns |
| 20 Q-B2 | BxKt | | |

## German Tennis Star Is Denied U. S. Admission

BRISTOL, Eng., June 17 (AP)—Baron Gottfried von Cramm, Germany's refugee tennis star, said yesterday he had been refused a temporary visa to enter the United States so that he could play in the American tennis championships at Forest Hills in September.

The Baron said he hoped to be in top form by autumn and had planned to make his world comeback in the U. S. championships, Sept. 7-16.

"I had reason to believe I would be welcome at Forest Hills," said von Cramm, who is one of the world's most talented amateurs. "But when I applied for a temporary visa through U. S. Embassy officials in Germany it was rejected."

**Not Complaining**

Von Cramm disclosed this only in answer to a question about whether he would play in the American championships. He stressed the fact that he was not questioning nor complaining about the officials' decision.

The Baron is paler and thinner than when he fought Don Dudge in a great Davis Cup five-set match at Wimbledon in 1937, but he's still full of modest confidence.

There have been reports his entry was not accepted for the All-England championships at Wimbledon, starting June 26, because of his jail sentence, but von Cramm denied this and Wimbledon officials said he would have been very welcome.

**Minor Tournaments**

"I did not send in my entry for Wimbledon," he said, "because I am not yet playing very well. I'm trying to regain my game slowly, and that will take several months of play in minor tournaments."

Von Cramm said he never had considered trying to immigrate to the United States.

"I'm planning to settle more or less permanently in Sweden," he said.

The Baron has a job with a large Swedish sports manufacturing firm, and he will in the future play for the Salk Club of Stockholm.

## Winning Golf

By SAM SNEAD

Canadian Open Champion

**(Fifth in a Series)**

**No matter** what his score every golfer can look back on every round he's played and be proud of some particular shot. This holds true of the professionals, too. We naturally make a higher percentage of good shots than the average player, but we get off a sort of super shot every now and then. A sports writer asked me the other day what was my best shot and the question sent me back over many tournament rounds to try and decide which was tops. I think it was a niblick from the water on the final hole in the 1937 British Open championship. I gambled on clearing a creek with my brassie second on the Par-5 hole. I lost. The ball lay 3 inches under water, 50 yards from the hole. I waded in with a niblick and arched the ball onto the green. That was a dangerous shot that came off all right.

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### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 34 | 17 | .666 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 22 | .560 |
| New York | 28 | 25 | .528 |
| Brooklyn | 25 | 24 | .510 |
| Chicago | 25 | 27 | .481 |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 27 | .471 |
| Boston | 21 | 28 | .429 |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 32 | .347 |

**Results June 16**

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York 6, Chicago 4.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 39 | 10 | .796 |
| Boston | 27 | 21 | .563 |
| Cleveland | 28 | 23 | .549 |
| Chicago | 27 | 23 | .540 |
| Detroit | 28 | 25 | .528 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 31 | .380 |
| Washington | 20 | 33 | .377 |
| St. Louis | 14 | 36 | .280 |

**Results June 16**

Detroit 8, Boston 7.
New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Washington 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 10.

The United States Golf Association dates back 45 years.


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# Spanish Refugees Confront France With Grave Problem

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS — Violent revolutions, civil wars, racial and political persecutions have created in Europe a host of refugees, each group with its own special problems. Especially grave and urgent is the plight of the 450,000 Spanish Republican fugitives who are now distributed in camps and improvised shelters throughout France, mostly in the provinces near the Pyrenees frontier. In numbers and in the degree of immediate distress these refugees probably exceed any other single group.

Some 200,000 of these Spaniards are ex-soldiers and these are kept in concentration camps, of which the largest are at Argelés-sur-Mer, St. Cyprien, and Barcarès. The remainder of the refugees, of whom 50 per cent are children, 40 per cent women, and 10 per cent men are scattered about in various buildings, which range from old prisons to abandoned chateaux. The burden of supporting these camps falls on the French Government, which makes an allowance of six francs a day for food.

It recently disclosed that governmental expenditure of some 750,000,000 francs (about $20,000,000) had been spent in caring for Spanish refugees.

**Private Assistance**

But for clothing and other supplies, the refugees are dependent on the efforts of private organizations. One of the most efficient of these is the Office International pour l'Enfance, which has distributed 40,000 pounds of dried milk, 20,000 pounds of sugar, and considerable quantities of chocolate, figs and other dried fruits. It has also provided some of the children with school supplies and set up a number of fresh milk centers. The French Red Cross has spent over 1,200,000 francs and has given away a limited amount of clothing, and two Paris newspapers have raised over 2,000,000 francs.

A number of organizations in America, Great Britain, and other countries, some inspired by political sympathy with the Spanish Republican cause, others by purely humanitarian considerations, are also endeavoring to alleviate the plight of the refugees. The work of all these organizations in France is to some extent centralized and co-ordinated by the Comité International de Co-ordination et d'Information pour l'Aide à Espagne Républicaine. It includes, among its affiliates, the International Food Commission and the Centrale Sanitaire Internationale.

**Some Improvement**

There has been some improvement in the condition of the refugee camps since last February, when there was such a tremendous exodus across the French frontier from Catalonia, and in some cases holes in the ground afforded the only protection against wind and rain. One is now beginning to find barracks and sanitary facilities, a supply of running water and some provision for hospital treatment. The diet remains meager, however, and the French left-wing newspapers accuse the guards in some cases of committing acts of roughness and brutality.

The condition of the women and children varies considerably, depending on the relief resources at the disposal of the different camps and shelters and on the attitude of the local authorities. Where the latter are helpful and co-operative the children are able to go to school and enjoy more normal conditions of life.

The basic problem for the refugees, however, is what the future holds for them. Obviously France cannot undertake to maintain almost half a million foreigners on its soil indefinitely. The idleness, the sense of being uprooted are perhaps even more demoralizing for the refugees than the hardships which they are compelled to undergo.

**Repatriation Slow**

French officialdom, for the most part, has hoped that the problem would solve itself through repatriation. But this prospect is complicated and delayed by two considerations. The refugees, especially those who have fought actively on the Republican side, are afraid of the consequences for themselves if they return. And General Franco has not displayed any inclination to declare a general amnesty or to facilitate wholesale repatriation. This is apparently partly because he fears an influx of disguised "Reds," partly because food conditions in Spain are still difficult and would be further aggravated by the arrival of hundreds of thousands of destitute refugees. The number of fugitives who are returning to Spain is about a hundred a day. At this rate repatriation would take almost fifteen years.

Some of the refugees are finding new homes in the Spanish-speaking countries in America, especially in Mexico. A ship with 1,800 Spaniards has just sailed for Mexico, and the Duchess of Atholl, on behalf of the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief, has recently issued a plea for funds to continue this "refugee ship" campaign. The former Republican Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, has recently gone to America to survey the possibilities of evacuation, and it is understood that Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, and Chile are among the countries which are willing to receive quotas of Spanish immigrants. Brazil and Argentina, on the other hand, are said to look coldly on the project, because of the more conservative character of their regimes.

No steps have yet been taken to acquire French citizenship for the refugees, and only a very few are permitted to work and earn money here.

## Refugees Reach Antwerp

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP)—Refugee German Jews aboard the liner St. Louis, reaching their Antwerp haven June 17 after a fruitless voyage to Cuba, said they had been compelled to form an anti-suicide committee to patrol the decks to prevent despondent passengers from leaping overoard. Not one was lost during the return to Europe.

Most of the refugees hope to enter the United States eventually when quota restrictions permit.

# Rumanian Y. M. C. A. Merged With 'Strajers' by Carol

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUCHAREST, Rumania — The Y. M. C. A. has entered a new field of activity in Rumania. It has become an integral part of King Carol's country-wide youth organization known as "Straja Tsarii" or "Guards of the Fatherland."

The "strajers" who are 1,000,000 in number may be compared to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. In fact, the whole organization to a large extent follows the program and practices of the Scout organization and has uniforms very similar to theirs.

So it has been easy for the "Y" to fit into this system. As one visits the "Y" headquarters here in Bucharest, one sees boys and girls greeting one another with uplifted hands as "Hitler Youth" do, and hears only the official Strajer salute, "Sanitati" or "Good Health to you." Strajer pictures and mottoes are on the walls, while conventional "Y" signs are lacking. So completely has the "Y" been incorporated into Rumania's official youth movement that it occupies only two pages in the Strajers' Handbook of 71 pages.

**"Y" Activities**

This very attractive pamphlet says that the "Y" has organized 16 centers in Bucharest, where it carries on the following activity: "Recreation, including exercises, games, spectacles, festivals, training in choirs, instruction in instrumental music, education of a patriotic, religious and moral kind." The "Y" works chiefly among young laborers, that is, with Bucharest's youthful proletariat. It receives financial aid from the official youth movement and its staff is trained in the regular state courses of this movement.

The "Y's" most characteristic contribution is singing and dancing. Its men's choirs are considered the best in Rumania and its troupes of "folk dancers" have won much fame. The "Y" dancers are generally conceded to be among the best in the country.

**Identity Retained**

The "Y" also has three very well equipped and excellently conducted summer camps where no fewer than 1,000 boys are given rest, recreation, and training each summer.

The "Y" management asserts that in joining the official state youth movement it has not lost its identity. It has a number of very distinguished Rumanians on its board of directors, including three active cabinet ministers.

Rich men of prominence contribute generously to its support. The state has recently given the "Y" a very large property to be devoted to work for young laborers, chiefly apprentices.

The General Secretary says the "Y" is not to be "a box car in the Youth Movement, but the locomotive. It is to carry out its own program within the frame-work of King Carol's Guards."

## 'Y' Confirms Report

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Confirmation of reports from Bucharest that the Young Men's Christian Association in Rumania had become an integral part of King Carol's country-wide youth organization, the Straja Tsarii, was had here this week. According to information at Y. M. C. A. headquarters, the Rumanian "Y" was asked to take on this work in connection with apprentice youth because of its record of success in this line.

"We don't attempt to control from here work in which we are collaborating abroad," Frank V. Slack, administrative secretary of the International Board of the Association, explained. "There is a tendency to view the 'Y' as though it were one unified, universal organization, whereas it is, of course, adapted to each country in which it operates."

# *Kayaks Bring Arctic Sport to Paris*

Acme

**First Kayak Parade on Seine**

**A big parade of kayaks, organized by the Fédération Française de Canoé, recently took place on the Seine in Paris between Austerlitz Bridge and Orsay Bridge. Several hundred of the Eskimo craft covered the five kilometers in good speed. Picture above was taken from Louvre Bridge.**

# Corridor Found Rich Area And Its Folk 90 P. C. Polish

**By J. Emlyn Williams**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PUTZIG—The speedometer registered more than 650 kilometers on a lovely early summer evening as we arrived in Putzig after a day's trip from Danzig, which we had left early the same morning on our 406-mile drive covering the length and width of the so-called Polish Corridor.

One must say "so-called," because the Poles object to the term "Corridor"; and if you ever want a Polish visa for that part of the world, be careful to exclude the word, or otherwise you may be sharply pulled up by the passport officer. The Polish objections naturally arise from the fact that this term "Corridor" has been used to good propaganda effect by the Germans, and because there is the tinge of something transient about the name. But while that is easily understood, there can be no doubt but that it is a corridor for Poland to the sea, and further that it is overwhelmingly Polish by today.

Whatever may have been the position in 1919, today one meets with few Germans, except in towns like Torun (Thorn) or Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), and statistics show that nowhere is this minority more than 10 per cent of the total population. Whatever be the rights and wrongs of the argument that within three months of Polish occupation 600,000 Germans fled from the province of Pomorze—as the Poles call the Corridor—there is no doubt but that the Germans are a very small minority indeed throughout this entire area.

The frontier town on our way out of the Free City of Danzig was Tscev (Dirschau), mainly important because of a bridge over the Vistula, which links up the road from Marienburg in East Prussia across the Corridor to West Prussia. This bridge, according to consensus of opinion in the neighborhood, would be immediately blown up by the Poles in case of a German attempt to invade Danzig.

**Top Hats in View**

Despite the fact that we were traveling for quite other purposes, Tscev gave us one of the greatest surprises of the day. Never had any of us seen so many top hats—"cylinders" they call them—outside of a special ceremony in London, as among the crowd which gathered before the church that morning for a special ceremonial service. The shape was certainly not the newest Bond Street, but that mattered little.

The road w etook from Tscev ran roughly parallel to, but some distance from, the Vistula until we reached Grudzecz (Graudenz), and crossed the River into that city for lunch. It was well we knew some Polish, otherwise the waiter's knowledge of German would never have secured us what we wanted. But what he lacked in linguist knowledge, he made up in courtesy, and we were soon on our way again. With a Danzig chauffeur, who certainly enjoyed driving, we left the River and went direct south to Torun (Thorn) and then west by way of the fine rail and road bridge over the Vistula at Fordon, more than a mile wide, which our driver proudly declared was built by the Germans, to Bydgoszcz (Bromberg). Both Torun and Bydgoszcz are much more German than most of the other towns of the Corridor; and in the latter, a German daily paper, the Deutsche Rundschau is published. From there across country to Chojnice (Konice) on the West Prussian frontier, then more than 90 miles north to Putzig on the Danzig Bay, and we had covered practically the whole of the Corridor in 10 hours.

Throughout its whole length, the Corridor varies little in general appearance; though the landscape is not monotonous, because of the many undulations and the numerous copses, grasslands and large ponds which bring welcome changes to the eye at intervals. The soil is very fertile, especially in the central districts; and this, together with a good supply of water, makes for good crops and grazing lands. For many miles after leaving Tscev and Grudzecz, Frisian cattle and goats were a common sight in the rich, green meadow; and with higher standards of farming, it appeared clear that marked improvement was possible. Throughout the whole area we hardly saw one tractor, though in one part we did see six teams of four horses co-operating in plowing a huge stretch of plain, at least one square mile in area. The inhabitants are certainly not workshy, and they till small hillsides which many less energetic peasants would leave idle.

The Polish Land Reform Act has operated in this area as elsewhere throughout Poland and resulted in many large estates being broken up or deprived of some of their outlying fields and forests. The land thus taken has been given to small holders, whose wooden houses can be seen scattered over many parts of the Corridor. Inquiries showed that it is as yet too early to judge of the results of this experiment from the economic viewpoint, though from the social and national aspects its merits are obvious.

**Town Houses in Country**

The Corridor is a beautiful area are far as nature's work on it is concerned, but it would be an exaggeration to say this also of what man has done. The buildings everywhere are of brick, which seems inappropriate to the green background, especially when we come across homesteads in the midst of the country which seemed to indicate that the one desire of the builder was to make the farmhouse look as much like a townhouse as possible. So many of these dwellings reminded one of the railway-crossing houses throughout north Germany, except that these latter are of stone, but both impress more by their stability than their adaptation to local surroundings. If the late Renaissance and baroque buildings of Danzig City show how beautiful brick can be, the Corridor shows also the contrary effect.

Relations between Germans and Poles in such towns as Bydgoszcz and Torun certainly have left much to be desired, particularly during the past two years, when the local Germans have become influenced by the National Socialist Weltanschauung, through fear, or through conviction; and the subsequent fear on the part of the Polcs has led them to take strong counter-measures.

Yet even in these conditions many of the Germans confess that a return of this territory to the Reich will settle nothing. It was a wealthy and intelligent German land-owner, who had lost quite a slice of his estate through the Land Reform Act, who summed up a conversation with the remark that all such problems as German-Polish relations could be settled only within the greater framework of a European understanding. True enough, he saw it in a Pan-Europe, under German leadership; but despite this condition, the idea marked an important advance, which many others also see as the only solution.

# Memorandum From Britain

## Paramount Question Before Public: Has Appeasement Ended? People Appear Unified Against Any New Push From Dictators

***By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor***

London

"Mental anthropology," someone has called the new business of digging out the bones of current opinion. I make no claim to any such profession nor have my samplings of British thinking in the last seven weeks been conducted with the systematic thoroughness of the public opinion institutes. Yet they have touched many classes and conditions and a few representative answers may be of interest, particularly on the question, Has appeasement ended?

* * *

A dissident Conservative often mentioned as a possible Prime Minister: "Britain will carry through her pledges to Poland. My fear is that Germany doesn't believe it. Even some of the neutrals question whether we really mean business. I'm convinced we do now, and we shall have a Russian pact. There won't be another crisis before harvest."

Head of a famous motor works: "Polish guarantee was a mistake; it can never be supported. We have no vital interest in Central Europe and shouldn't get into war there."

Railway porter at Manchester: "Nobody wants war, but you can't keep on knuckling under to those fellows. Some of us would feel more like fighting if we had a bigger share in the benefits of peace."

An office worker in London: "Chamberlain may not play up to the public or put the best face on policy but he's the best man in a tight place and now you see he's got the country behind him. Last fall the country would have been split; many people believed Germany was right."

A famous editor, long friendly to Germany: "Fear is the greatest enemy of mankind, injuring men mentally and physically. We can have no decent life under present fears of aggression. Germany is building submarines in sections to use with planes against our commerce, not our cities. When this program is finished there will be another crisis, probably in June."

Waitress in a milk bar: "Some people get used to this tension; I don't. I'm not jittery but you don't sleep good this way. I'd like to be in America or Canada. War won't settle anything and Danzig is German anyway."

Independent Labor leader: "Poland will fight and Britain will back her up. We are tending toward Fascism and a general election will be avoided on the plea of emergency."

Manageress of small hotel in Devon: "Everyone can see we've done our share—almost too much—to avoid war. If it comes now there won't be any holding back. We shall be stronger for knowing we're right."

Official in the Foreign Office: "Many of our people don't yet understand the vital importance of Danzig. There should be active measures to let the public understand that with Danzig fortified the Corridor would be blocked and Poland strangled."

Small businessman from Midlands: "We're losing a trade war; there's no business except for the army. Everybody's afraid; that's just what the dictators want."

Welsh coal miner: "I wouldn't get my gas mask fitted. All this getting ready for war brings it nearer. It's the men at the top, scrambling for land or market that make war; we don't want any of it."

Head of a large manufacturing company: "We're more ready to resist than we were last fall. Of course the strategic position is weaker, but our morale is better. The City is always frightened and people fear it influences the Government. We should have been in a sounder position in foreign affairs if we'd had a Churchill, or a Roosevelt."

London housewife: "The still unrecognized danger is that now the older people feel the actual danger of war. They are not merely sending young men off with band music; they live under the possibility of being bombed out of their beds. And terrorism is being constantly used by the dictators."

Designer in a Birmingham factory: "It is always going to appear to be a small thing on which we are asked to give way—and there will always be arguments to make it seem a matter of justice. But it was not ever merely a question of the Sudetenland and it's not just Danzig that's involved now. It's the dominance of Europe that's at issue."

* * *

Here is a cross section! It may convey no clear-cut impression. If so it is because opinion in Britain, much unified and clarified since September, is still not crystallized. But the response to farther pushing from the dictatorships is likely to be surprising, particularly if the issue is presented as clearly as in the seizure of Prague on March 15.

D. M. R.

## German Soldiers Reported Nearing Poland's Frontier

ZILINA, Slovakia (AP) — More than 20,000 German troops have moved through this City in the past few days, heading for the Polish frontier, it was learned June 16.

A German military mission headed by three generals is staying at a hotel here.

[Regular summer troop maneuvers are taking place throughout Germany, Berlin dispatches state, and troops may be seen on the highways moving in every direction. Zilina, in northwestern Slovakia, is 20 miles from the Polish frontier. Germany established a military protectorate over Slovakia March 16, on the break-up of Czechoslovakia.]

## Apparel Industry Sets Minimum Wage Scales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Apparel Industry Committee, established under the Fair Labor Standards Act, approved unanimously June 16 minimum wages ranging from 32½ to 40 cents an hour for approximately 650,000 persons employed in various branches of that industry.

In its recommendations to Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, the committee defined the apparel industry as including all apparel, apparel furnishings and accessories made by cutting, sewing or embroidery processes, but excepted knitted outerwear, knitted underwear, hosiery, men's fur felt, wool felt, straw and silk hats; ladies' and children's millinery, furs, and boots and shoes.

## New Commissar Named

MOSCOW (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced June 16 the appointment of Semyon Ginzburg as Commissar of Construction. (This apparently is a new post as a construction portfolio has not been listed heretofore.)

# Greek Excavators Rewrite Chapter in Ancient History

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS—Greece is doing a good deal of spade work on its ancient history.

Discoveries made by American and Greek archaeologists indicate that the site of the palace of King Nestor, oldest of the chiefs who attacked Troy, was located on the promontory jutting into the Gulf of Pylos, or Navarine as the place was called under Turkish rule. More than 300 tablets have been dug out. These are thought to be part of the archives of the ancient royal court. Ruins of many houses have also been unearthed, suggesting that hereabouts was a great city. The inscriptions on the tablets are written in Minoan type. This is said to be the first time that Minoan writing has been found in Greece, and is taken to prove that the Greeks on the mainland in the Minoan period were not as illiterate as historians have supposed.

Excavations in the neighborhood of Thermopylae encourage the hope that the actual spot where the Spartan hero, Leonidas, and his 300 men bravely but vainly attempted to arrest the progress of the vast hosts of Persia, may soon be established. Many difficulties have to be surmounted, however, for the configuration of the land has greatly altered during the past 2,000 years. Many well-preserved spears, arrows, and other arms has been already discovered.

Recently five chryselephantine statues were discovered in excavations at Delphi. It has now been established that they date back 150 years beyond Pnidias, greatest of ancient Greek sculptors. It is believed that they were destroyed in the fire of the first temple of Apollo, toward the middle of the sixth century B. C. Two statuettes of bronze found in the same area are almost certainly 100 years older still.

Meanwhile, two archaeologists have been commissioned by the Archaeological Institute at Berlin to dig in the courtyard of the Church of St. George at Salonica, in the hope of coming upon the imperial palace of the Empire of Byzantium. The famous church of St. Demeter at Salonica is now to be restored after the fire that ruined it a quarter of a century ago. This church was built by Leon the Wise, and was converted into a mosque under the Turks.

A monument symbolizing the resurgence of Greek youth is to be erected in Athens. It is to be the center for gatherings and meetings, and a certain day each year is to be set aside for a Panhellenic fete.

# Movie Lion in Politics

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST—The Metro-Goldwyn lion found himself in a new role here during the Hungarian election campaign when his appearance at the beginning of a screen comedy was greeted with a storm of cheers and boos from partisans of rival political theories.

According to an indignant screen fan who afterwards wrote to his favorite newspaper about it, the trouble began with the showing of a news reel in which a foreign diplomat was seen being greeted by by National Socialist chieftains in Berlin when National Socialist sympathizers in the audience immediately began to applaud. This item was immediately followed however by a few shots of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth arriving in Canada, whereupon another, and larger, section of the audience applauded in its turn.

The last few feet of the news reel took the audience back to Germany thus giving the pro-National Socialists another opportunity. But their rivals, not to be outdone, metamorphosed the Metro-Goldwyn lion of the next item on the program into a British one and gave him the best hand of the evening, to the accompaniment of boos and hisses from their opponents.

Then somebody laughed and the tension ended.

# Toronto's Super Microscope

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Particles far beyond detection of the ordinary microscope can be magnified greatly by the electron microscope, constructed at the University of Toronto by James Hillier, demonstrator of physics, and Albert Prebus, student. The instrument was developed under the supervision of Prof. E. F. Burton, head of the Department of Physics at the University, who described the instrument in a recent address before members of the Royal Society of Canada in Montreal.

The project is capable of assimilating 45,000 volts without blowing a fuse, and it will use only direct current, explained Mr. Hillier, as he spoke of transformers, condensers, batteries, tubes, fields of resistance, vacuums, and electrons. The largest magnification achieved so far was that of a salt crystal, some five-millionths of an inch across, which appeared about five-sixteenths of an inch. The ordinary laboratory microscope has a useful magnification of 1,500.

The instrument was designed more than a year ago, according to Mr. Hillier, and was first put into operation a year ago last April. Great care must be taken in its use, the specimen being placed on a small copper diaphram, directly over a hole which is barely visible to the naked eye. When a solid is to be magnified, the operation is conducted under an ordinary microscope. It takes five or six hours to prepare the slide.

In his lecture Professor Burton explained that magnification obtained with an ordinary microscope is limited by the wavelengths of light, and the higher magnifications are made possible by using electrons, which have wavelengths several times smaller. The electron microscope has opened up a field of scientific investigation hitherto impossible because of the limitation of the ordinary microscope.

## Newspapers Declared Best Advertising Medium

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Review said June 17 that the newspaper was the favorite and most effective advertising medium of savings, building and loan associations of all types during 1938.


SWITZERLAND
Low Shoes
ZURICH, BERN, THUN, BASEL
GENF: A Cendrillon

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
FOR CHOCOLATE GO TO THE Mercure
shops. There you find the largest selection of swiss chocolates.
Careful packing for abroad.

PARIS, FRANCE
PAULIA
Charming Original
GIFTS
of All Kinds
17 rue Saint Florentin, Paris
Tel.: Opéra 32-25

PARIS, FRANCE
GERMAINE HAURANT
Haute Couture
Prix modérés
144 Champs Elysées
Tel. Balzac 13-07

Paris, France
AULD REEKIE
SCOTCH TAILOR
10 rue des Capucines
Ladies and Gents
Special Department for Yachting Outfits

PARIS, FRANCE
KISMETT
370 rue Saint Honoré
SILKS
WOOLLENS
Silk Stockings

SALE OF
"HAUTE COUTURE" MODELS
Bearing Names of Original Firms
FROM LATEST FAMOUS
PARISIAN COLLECTIONS
Moderate Prices—Perfect Delivery
NIELDA
36 rue de Penthièvre, Paris 8e

PARIS, FRANCE
Berteil
3 Place St. Augustin
1er rue du 4 Septembre
134 Blvd. St. Germain
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hatters

PARIS, FRANCE
ABERDEEN
British Firm established in 1885
TAILORS
Town—Evening—Sports
Shirtmakers, Hosiers
Waterproofs
5, Bd. Malesherbes - PARIS
(near Madeleine Church) Anj. 08-98

PARIS, FRANCE
NICOLET
GLOVES
18 rue Duphot
56 Faub. St. Honore
206 rue de Rivoli
For Ladies and Gentlemen

GUI ANGORA
UNDERGARMENTS
PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
205 RUE SAINT-HONORÉ.

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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When in Paris
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré for any information you may desire.

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Old Masters at World's Fair

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The consensus hereabout seems to be that the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the World's Fair is a much finer show than anyone had expected, considering that, unlike the San Francisco Fair, it was not to be favored with a galaxy of world-famous canvases. As it is, one can hardly survey the whole big show without an expression of wonderment at the quality and distinction of the many top-flight canvases which the committee has collected from American private collections and museums.

A small number of fine things, it is true, has been borrowed from famous foreign galleries — the Louvre, the Rijksmuseum, the National Gallery and others—but essentially the show is a testimonial to the distinction of American-owned masterpieces, generously lent by their owners, and by themselves sufficient to make a great and memorable exhibition.

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Opened somewhat belatedly, a month after the official inauguration of the Fair, the Old Masters exhibition enjoys a special status in the World of Tomorrow atmosphere of the exposition in that it is the one momentous showing which reverts completely to the past and contrasts the ideals of traditional art with the spirit of modern experimentation in which the structural and decorative plan of the Fair is carried out. Beginning with the primitives—chiefly Italian of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—it proceeds through the entire history of Western art, on to and including the eighteenth century—but not beyond.

The first room, for example, with its 52 paintings, tells the story of the beginnings of religious art, with Duccio, Giotto, and Simone Martina in the van of an exceedingly rich collection of Italian paintings. Here one should see, especially, the admirable little Sassetta "Journey of the Kings," lent by Maitland F. Griggs, and the Lorenzetti "Crucifixion," from the Fogg Art Museum. The next gallery, devoted to Florentine fifteenth century painting, and the next, to Umbrian and North Italian works of the same period, explain the naturalistic growth of the Renaissance, the great flowering of religious art from Fra Angelico through Botticelli and Mantegna. There are shown some of the loveliest of all the paintings—the Fra Angelicos from Edsel Ford; the august Fra Filippo Lippi, lent by Leon Schinasi; the Uccelle portraits from the Bache and Rockefeller collections.

* * *

There follow then the early Flemish and Dutch pictures—two rooms of them devoted to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—the prevailing characteristic of which is the devout realism which introduces the art of the north countries. Here in a representative group, stellar attractions to be noted are the works of Christus, Van der Weyden and Memling, though the most unforgettable impression is that made by the miniature Jan Van Eyck, the "Ince Hall Madonna" lent by the National Gallery of Melbourne.

The secular note is introduced in admirable portraits by Memling, notably the "Man With Pink," from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, and in the strange fantasies of Bosch, whose "Mocking of Christ" comes from the Johnson collection of Philadelphia. The organizers of the exhibition have been extremely fortunate in having at their disposal a dozen of the most important works belonging to this great collection.

The first of several galleries devoted entirely or in large part to individual artists is the gallery of prints and drawings by Dürer, one entire wall of which is composed of original drawings. This ranges close beside a room with four of Holbein's masterly portraits, and several of Cranach's most idyllic figure compositions. Following the prodigious achievements of the sixteenth-century Venetians — Titian, Tintoretto and Veronese— whose dramatic moods unfold in more than one masterpiece, such as the "Adoration of the Magi" from Arthur Sachs and the "Self-Portrait" lent by Mrs. William R. Timken, special displays have been made of work by other painters.

There is a room devoted, for example, exclusively to El Greco, the five canvases including an impassioned "Agony in the Garden" and the large, impressively serene "Pieta" from the Comtesse de la Beraudiere of Paris. Velasquez and Murillo are grouped together in another small gallery, with Velasquez at his best in the lovely Infanta from the Bache collection; while Goya completes the Spanish representation with five canvases, including the Bache "Don Manuel Osorio," one of the most charming of his pictures.

Separate rooms of paintings are likewise allocated to the chief luminaries — Rubens, Van Dyck, Hals and Rembrandt — of the seventeenth-century Flemish and Dutch schools, whose portraits are especially well shown. Here the visitor's preference may well be for the group by Frans Hals, whose vitality is splendidly exhibited in the broadly handled portraits from the Bache and Cincinnati Museum collections. There are 19 Rembrandts, however, in a display of somber, powerful work by this master, whose self-portrait from the Mellon Collection and a "Titus" lent by the Charles S. Paysons stand high in the portrait category. Opportunity to appreciate Rembrandt's dramatic narrative painting is given, however, by the Detroit Museum's "Visitation."

There are paintings in the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition which, because of their distinction as works of art, have become magnets of special appeal. One is the little Van Eyck masterpiece already mentioned. Another is the great Vermeer from the Rijksmuseum, in the room assigned to Dutch genre and landscapes by Hobbema. This serene little interior, with a young woman pouring milk from a jug, is a gem of precision and eloquent luminosity, and one of the indubitable masterpieces of its school and period. Another important piece, in the gallery of British eighteenth-century paintings, is Hogarth's "The Graham Children," lent by the National Gallery of London. It is to be seen with the famous "Miss Farren" by Lawrence; with Gainsborough's "The Harvest Waggon," the Frank P. Wood loan from Toronto which set a record several years ago in the New York auction room, and with distinguished portraits by Raeburn and Reynolds. There is also a charming room of French pictures of the delightful period which embraces Chardin's "La Bénédicité," lent by the Louvre, and the works of Fragonard and Watteau.

Great credit for the arranging of this splendid exhibition belongs to Dr. William R. Valentiner, director of the Detroit Museum, and to his associates in the enterprise sponsored by Art Associates Inc.

**C. B.**

"The Graham Children," by Hogarth

'Masterpieces of Art'
The 'Ince Hall Madonna,' by Jan Van Eyck

## Eloquent Silences—Acrobatics

**By Harold Hobson**

London

"The Springtime of Others," at the Gate Theater, is one of the most distinguished plays of Jean Jacques Bernard. Mr. John Leslie Frith has, on the whole, translated it worthily, though it is something of a shock to find the diffident young lawyer, Maurice (Robert Douglas), talking of "a mutual friend." This Dickensian howler is out of keeping with the delicate and subtle atmosphere of the play, just as the flowing rhetoric of the Victorians, their overwhelming richness of phrase, is in direct contrast to the clipped sentences, the half-finished thoughts, and long silences which are the distinctive features of M. Bernard's dramatic technique.

The singular mastery of M. Bernard lies in his curious ability to make inarticulateness expressive. Where Shakespeare will unpack his heart with words, M. Bernard doles them out like a miser, making every penny, however, do the work of a pound. In this play he puts a young man in a dinner jacket and a youthful widow alone on a hotel terrace in the early evening. She is cool and self-possessed at first, but gradually her composure is disturbed. He is throughout shy and embarrassed. Neither of them says much. A few words here and there trail off into silence. Below the terrace an orchestra is heard playing. But from moment to moment the tension in the atmosphere increases, and the audience knows with extreme vividness that the woman thinks the young man has fallen in love with her when in reality he is merely asking permission to pay court to her daughter. Yet not a single direct word is spoken on this subject. The profound but exquisite misunderstanding is conveyed, not by what the characters say, but by what they suggest in their silences. These silences are the most eloquent part of the play.

The performance was one of the greatest delicacy. Mr. Douglas, as the embarrassed, misunderstood young man, was the very incarnation of those who, being out of their depth, have an irresistible urge to talk all about it, but to whom the words will not come. Miss Veronica Turleigh, as the widow, slowly coming to active jealousy of her daughter, would have been profoundly moving had she been given a chance, and Miss Peggy Bryan as the girl charmingly brought into the theater the temper of a distressful April.

"Behold the Bride," at the Shaftesbury, has two noteworthy features. It is by Jacques Deval, who wrote "Tovarich," and has been unanimously acclaimed as the worst play seen in London within the memory of the longest-practising dramatic critics. Secondly, it introduces to England Miss Luise Rainer in person. Miss Rainer plays the young French wife of an American who is, when the play opens, just returning to his wealthy family in New York. Before he can divulge his secret, he finds that his father is ruined What more natural than that Miss Rainer should pretend to be a French maid, and in this capacity restore prosperity and happiness to her new relations?

Miss Rainer presents herself as a combination of human torpedo and ballet dancer. She leaps, jumps, shoots, skates, and hurtles across the stage all through the evening, and then at the very end, when every possible variety of movement seems to have been exhausted, takes a flying dive from the top of a high flight of stairs, sailing through the air into the muscular arms of Mr. Griffith Jones, her American husband. As a theatrical entertainment, Miss Rainer is perhaps open to criticism. But as a circus performance she is tremendous.

## Music in Australia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Melbourne

Melbourne music lovers had an unsatisfactory introduction to Dimitri Shostakovitch when the Russian composer's suite, "The Age of Gold," was produced by Prof. Bernard Heinze and the Melburne Symphony Orchestra, at the second orchestral concert of the 1939 season. Listeners were perplexed by the manner in which Shostakovitch employs smartness of instrumental vocabulary to convey placid conventionality of musical thought. The bulk of the audience declined to take either manner or subject matter seriously, and a conscientious performance was punctuated by outbursts of hearty laughter.

This "celebrity" concert held further disappointment both for connoisseurs and for the general musical public, as the guest artist for the evening, Madame Lotte Lehmann, provided only glimpses of her rare vocal talent. At solo recitals given previously in Sydney and Melbourne this great singer had displayed her gifts as an interpreter of Lieder. The operatic arias selected for performance with the Melbourne Orchestra were by comparison poorly sung, although the "Liebestod" conveyed such intensity of mood as compensated to some extent for poverty of vocal tone.

At subsequent recitals in Melbourne the soprano returned to the Lied. In Schumann's "Frauenliebe und Leben" and in songs of Schubert, Strauss, and Hugo Wolf she gave of her imaginative best, and by the exercise of intellect, poetic feeling and rhythmical courage achieved interpretations of memorable eloquence and authority. The accompaniments supplied by the Viennese pianist, Paul Ulanowsky, were always efficient and not infrequently inspired.

Grisha Goluboff, the 15-year-old Russian-American violinist who visited the Australian capital cities in advance of Lotte Lehmann, impressed as a sensitive and unspoilt young musician. His handling of the Brahms D minor Sonata and of the César Franck Sonata proved that he already has the power to think constructively and the ability to give expression to his thought. Other items in his repertoire stood in need of more thorough technical preparation: his command of pitch was far from dependable, and certain executant factors in his work required reconsideration and revision. That young Goluboff has unusual capacity is unquestionable. At his present stage of development the test of an Australian tour was, however, an unwise trial of strength.

"Cheap orchestral music for the masses" is the 1939 slogan of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. This policy will be put into practical effect early in the season when the first of the visiting conductors from Europe—Prof. Georg Szell—will take the Melbourne Symphony Players on tour in the industrial suburbs. The programs and the personnel of the orchestra will be the same as provided for the regular subscription series of orchestral concerts which attract overflowing audiences to the Melbourne Town Hall. As a national organization the broadcasting commission also realizes its responsibilities toward British composers, and a fair percentage of music by English and Australian writers will in future be included in each program.

**Biddy Allen**

## Traveling Theaters in Italy

ROME, June 17—The Cars of Thespis" are on the road again Bearing their own scenery, troupes of actors and musicians, Italy's traveling theatrical groups, are again touring the Italian Riviera and the Provinces, and making their way north into the Lakes region where tourists from many lands are waiting to greet them.

Conceived about five years ago as a means of carrying the cultural entertainent of such cities as Rome and Florence to Italians living in the outlying Provinces, they have become as popular among tourists as among the Italians themselves

Every stage facility known to Rome and the big cities is included in the equipment of the "Cars of Thespis" Some have stages that can be extended to accommodate such huge casts as are needed for "Aida." Others are equipped with a device known as the "Fortuny Cupola"—a sheet of canvas which when billowed out by air pressure is used with colored lights and screens to produce cloud effects, night scenes and thunderstorms. Crews of technicians accompany the "Cars of Thespis" and within a few hours the stage is up, the seats are set out in the open, and the performance is ready to go on.

Italian light comedy is invariably in the repertoire of the "Cars of Thespis." Actors popular in Rome and Venice are often included in the summer casts, and if it happens that they have engagements in the cities, or in some other part of Europe, they will frequently keep their engagements with the traveling theater by plane or train Last year, the operatic casts included Beniamino Gigli and Cigna Gina.

The price of admission does not exceed 10 cents in United States currency. As many as 2,000 people can be accommodated at special performances. And no matter how great the demand for additional performances—whether at Lake Como, Rimini or Amalfi—the "Cars of Thespis," like the circus, move on.

## Honegger's 'Jeanne d'Arc'

**By Emile Vuillermoz**

Paris

An important presentation, which has had a brilliant success, has taken place lately in the theater in Orléans. It is the first performance in France of "Jeanne d'Arc au búcher" by Paul Claudel and Arthur Honegger. This dramatic oratorio, the première of which Honegger reserved for Switzerland, his native country, has quite naturally found a place in the framework of traditional fêtes celebrated each year in Orléans in memory of her who liberated this territory.

Paul Claudel has furnished the musician with a poem in style intentionally familiar and popular, in the tradition of the old image makers of the Middle Ages, who liked to pair the prosaic and poetic, the trivial and sublime. Just as we see in our cathedrals beside the figures of angels, grimacing sculpture and even grotesque and comic subjects, Paul Claudel has seen fit, alongside pages of exalted spirituality, to return to the traditions of caricature and irony of the ancient artisans. Thus, he has treated his subject with the desired naïveté, and introduced peasant scenes and burlesque dialogues.

* * *

He has used in his scenario the same procedure as that used in "Christophe Colomb," previously set to music by Darius Milhaud. Jeanne d'Arc turns the pages of her book of life. She reads over, page by page, the account of her earthly existence. She sees again the little keeper of sheep in Lorraine, hears anew the voices of the saints, attends her first audience with the King, relives all the episodes of her astounding destiny, and, as if she became aware of it all for the first time, she is astonished at all that happened to her.

She cannot believe that her mission on earth was so misinterpreted and that it came about that priests had her arrested, denounced as a heretic, and burned alive in Rouen. Is it possible that they could have hated and misunderstood her to that extent? And, in conversing with friar Dominique, who too could not believe in the aberration which swept along the religious men in his order, the saint, after having experienced afresh the horrors of her execution, deplores the blindness of the men who were not able to recognize her mission.

* * *

On this theme, which provides a musician with greatly varied possibilities, Arthur Honegger has certainly written the most beautiful score of his whole career. Since his "Roi David," he has composed nothing so sincere, so simple and so sublime. This robust musician, who by his inclusion in the group of "the Six" was drawn into much ineptness and artificial excess and who, further, disconcerted and disappointed his admirers by putting out an opera as banal as "l'Aiglon," here recovers his true nature, which is that of a great painter of frescoes, of grand and powerful sweep. In this work Honegger uses a language that is strong, simple, and direct. He is no longer concerned to astonish his hearers with aggressive efforts. He interprets his subject with admirable fidelity. He treats the choruses with rare ability and with them obtains effects irresistibly vigorous and dynamic.

* * *

His orchestral writing is extremely interesting because he has the wisdom to use all the new tone colors which have been revealed to us in the past few years in the instrumental field. Every resource of sound interests him. All the acoustical curiosities which are at hand are here utilized with sympathetic address. His musical discourse thus takes on a new and very persuasive coloration. The familiar scenes are perhaps not the best drawn of the whole score, but the greatest outpourings of enthusiasm or of faith have found him an admirable interpreter. The great chorus of the last scene can be placed among the masterpieces of French music and will certainly remain one of the most characteristic evidences of the polyphonic art of the present day.

The performance brought together artists of song and declamation supporting Mme. Ida Rubenstein, the creator of the name part in the "Martyre de Saint-Sébastien," who gave the recitative of Jeanne d'Arc with great talent and nobility. The Félix Raugel chorus particularly distinguished itself in the course of this difficult presentation, the success of which has been striking. "Jeanne d'Arc au búcher" is an important work which promises to have a brilliant career and which will certainly span the globe.

## A British Musical Postscript

**By Pitts Sanborn**

New York

In local music the royal visit to our World's Fair had a vigorous supplement in two evening symphonic concerts at Carnegie Hall sponsored by the British Council. At both the officiating orchestra was the Philharmonic-Symphony and the conductor Sir Adrian Boult, musical director of the British Broadcasting Corporation. A distinguishing feature of these occasions was the introduction of three works specially composed for them and dedicated to the people of the United States. The pieces thus provided with world premières emerged as follows: a Seventh Symphony, in A flat, by Sir Arnold Bax on June 9, a piano concerto by Arthur Bliss, and "Five Variants on Dives and Lazarus," by R. Vaughan Williams, on June 10.

The new Bax symphony, completed this year, exhibits qualities long associated with its author's work. It is rhapsodic, bardic, often tempestuous, prevailingly dark in its hues. However definite in the composer's thought the formal design might be, to the hearer the effect is improvisational. In that respect as well as in feeling there is kinship to Sibelius. The work falls into three movements, and the program officially notified us that "the first movement is romantic and turbulent, a kaleidoscope of shifting moods; the second is lyrical and melodic throughout; the third is cast in the form of a theme and variations." Sir Adrian obtained for the symphony a performance of splendid conviction and impetus.

* * *

The new works heard on the following evening appeared in sharp contrast to each other. Mr. Bliss's concerto might have been expressly devised to exhibit all the difficulties of piano technic, and so dazzling an affair was this breathless obstacle race that a single experience of the piece left one practically no time even to guess at its musical value. Solomon, the English pianist, who had come over here to deal with the solo part, disposed of it with prodigious strength and enormous virtuosity. Both composer and pianist came in for thunderous applause.

According again to the program, each of the five variations constituting the Vaughan Williams piece was suggested by a different version of the tune of "Dives and Lazarus" current in England today. Scored for strings and harp, contemplative in manner, and skillfully avoiding the banal through the use of modal harmony, the "Five Variants on Dives and Lazarus" makes a welcome addition to the orchestral repertory, just as Mr. Vaughan Williams's "Fantasia on a Theme by Tallis" did 30 years ago.

* * *

Sir Adrian devoted his excellent conductorial talent to a variety of works besides the three novelties. At the first concert he led Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, Eugene Goossens' amusingly modernistic Oboe Concerto (in which Leon Goossens as oboist met the fraternal demands with intrepid dexterity), Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Elgar's orchestral transcription of Bach's organ Fantasy and Fugue in C minor.

For the second concert Sir Adrian selected Weber's "Freischütz" Overture and the finale from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" (performed superbly) and he also paid graceful tribute to American music by including in the list Walter Piston's striking Prelude and Fugue.

In Carnegie Hall on the evening of June 8 a new orchestra, the American Symphony, made its début with a concert for the benefit of the MacDowell Association. The conductor of this aspiring organization is that eminent jazz-band leader Jean Goldkette. Though the program took cognizance of the older American composers by offering Henry F. Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes" and the "Dirge" from MacDowell's "Indian" suite, it found room for the Charioteers Quartet in Negro spirituals and emphasized such modern works as Aaron Copland's "Dance Symphony," Gershwin's "I Got Rhythm," and pieces by Dana Suesse, Leo Sowerby, and David Tamkin.

"First times" were a "Passacaglia on an American Theme" ("Turkey in the Straw") by George Steiner, the orchestra's first viola, and a "Symphony in Swing" by Otto Cesana, played by the Jean Goldkette Swing Ensemble. The term "passacaglia," about whose definition the doctors disagree anyway, may be loosely applied in the case of the Steiner opus, but no one could deny the cleverness of some of the composer's polyphony. The "Symphony in Swing," however, amounted to little more than tonal catapulting.

At the City Schools Stadium, Newark, N. J., an audience estimated at 23,000 gathered on the evening of June 6 for the first of the four June concerts of the Essex County Symphony Society. Alexander Smallens conducted and Lawrence Tibbett was the soloist. Dvořák's "Carneval" Overture, the entr'acte from Glazounoff's ballet "Raymonda," and Cesar Franck's Symphony were the purely orchestral fare. Mr. Tibbett won salvos of applause by singing arias from "La Traviata" and "The Barber of Seville," Wotan's "Farewell" from "Die Walküre," and songs by Schubert, Koenemann, and Stothart.

## Search for Chaplins

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The revival at the Forum Cinema of "Modern Times" is a reminder that the National Film Library is attempting to make London a center for the study of the art of Charlie Chaplin.

It has already established one important point in the history of the Chaplin films. There is a widespread popular impression in England that Mr. Chaplin has never appeared on the screen except in the familiar tramp's costume of battered bowler hat, broken boots, and baggy trousers. Those who have followed Mr. Chaplin's career closely are aware that this impression is not accurate. In "The Perfect Lady," now a quarter of a century old, Mr. Chaplin at one point shaved off his moustache, and put on a big flowered hat and a hobble skirt. In "Modern Times" he appears in his tramp's costume throughout, but in two sequences—once when he is dreaming of the little cottage he will build in the country, and again when he is carrying a tray of roast duck through a crowd of restaurant dancers—this costume is greatly smartened up. In "One A. M." the well-known clothes did not appear at all. Mr. Chaplin, in that surprising film, was attired in full evening dress.

Nevertheless, it is with the character of the Tramp that Mr. Chaplin is universally associated. Even in historical works for which a considerable amount of research has been done, it has been assumed that Mr. Chaplin's first appearance on the screen was in the role that he has since made famous. But one of the most interesting acquisitions recorded by the Library during the past year is an extract from the earliest Chaplin picture known. It has been presented to the Library by Mr. F. R. A. Arton, one of Great Britain's first motion picture exhibitors, who now houses a unique collection of old films in a basement in Central London, and periodically presents some of them to public organizations. In this sequence there is no trace of the Tramp. Mr. Chaplin has a hat, but it is a tall hat, not a bowler. He has a moustache, but it is thick and drooping; and he wears a huge frock coat.

For the opening period of Mr. Chaplin's career, the documentation of the Library is full and illuminating. It has dozens of his early short pictures, exuberant flickering reels of slapstick comedy, now dim and yellow riots of thrown custards and broken furniture when occasionally put upon the screen today. But after the middle of the World War, Mr. Chaplin's films begin to escape the Library's search. It has none of the famous long films, such as "The Kid," "The Gold Rush," "The Circus," and "City Lights." But the Library hopes to acquire them.

### *Maxwell Anderson Signed*

Maxwell Anderson has been signed by RKO Radio to script a new screen story for Leo McCarey's next production, as yet untitled.

McCarey's first film as an RKO producer-director was the successful "Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer.


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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# English Children Plant Flowers in the Hedgerows

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

Schulze

**1. Here's one way the pupils of Cobham add zest to a warm afternoon's gardening.**

**2. When you become a "senior" at the gardening school, you learn about such technical things as hothouses, frames, and planting-out.**

**3. At the gardening school at Cobham, children not only plant flowers, but draw them; with knowledge and interest increased.**

**4. It's hot work gardening when you are a small girl and the fork is heavy—but it's fun!**

## How Young England Is Taught At School to Love Flowers

### Budding Horticulturists Plant Seeds, Study and Make Gardens, Hold Sizable Flower Shows

By John Allan May

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

A village which distributes seedlings to its children for them to scatter in the hedgerows, a society which has brought 50,000 children of one town into competition as horticulturists, a growing number of schools which teach children how to deal with uncommon plants instead of common fractions—these have helped to bring into the news here a reverse side to the oft-exhibited picture of the spoliation of Britain's countryside.

Local authorities, private organizations, and educationists in this country are co-operating in teaching young England the love of gardens and of wild flowers.

**Picturesque In Color as Well**

The village which has reached the news is Great Snoring in Norfolk. The not-so-sleepy village authorities have made a distribution of seeds to school children, so that in scattering them as they walk, they will help make Great Snoring picturesque in color as well as name. The children enjoy their seed sowing, for they know that when they take their favorite walks later in the summer they will be able to enjoy the sight and scent of their own flowers, to point out to their parents and friends the banks which they have beautified.

The children of Great Snoring, of course have the advantage over children of the towns, in that they know quite a bit about flowers when they are very young, they grow up among them. But children of the town, are by no means less enthusiastic gardeners than their cousins of the countryside. They may not have the scope—a biscuit tin on a window sill instead of a country lane—but they have the enthusiasm.

This is proved at the children's flower shows in London each year. There are two main shows, in the spring and the summer, and so rapidly has the number of youthful exhibitors grown in the past five years that the organizers have now to hire one of London's major halls.

**Children's Gardens**

The London Gardens Society, which aims at a garden for every London family, considers its work among the kiddies to be one of its most important activities. Special children's gardens have been established and children encouraged to start their own gardens at home, in backyards and window boxes.

Encouragement comes, not merely through advice and lessons, but through free gifts of seeds and bulbs. A condition of such gifts being that the children must take their new-found garden wealth home and to school gardens.

The London County Council and other town authorities are running special gardening schools for children, so that they can learn not only the love of flowers but the care of flowers as well.

One such school is located in the ancient Surrey town of Cobham, 20 miles from London.

Here, twice a week, young pupils have a thorough training in the art and technicalities of gardening. Besides communal activities, the children have each a border which they have to cultivate. They get lessons in hothouse cultivation and in vegetable gardening.

There are three departments at Cobham, infants, juniors, and seniors, juniors being from 9-12 years of age and seniors 13-16.

When they finish their schooling these Cobham youngsters have a thorough knowledge of how to plan and tend a garden. And not merely the knowledge, but the enthusiasm.

Schulze

**5. Senior girls at the gardening school at Cobham, making bunches of flowers to take home.**

## Her Dad Describes Wee June's First Letters

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Colorado

Dear Editor:

We are accepting the invitation to tell about our experience in taking dictation from a small child, hoping that it may prove helpful to someone who has considered doing it or perhaps only wondered whether it could be done.

My only sister, whose home was in another state, did not meet our little daughter June until she had already passed her second birthday. But that meeting was the beginning of a delightful friendship which both the baby girl and her aunt were loth to terminate by the end of my sister's month-long visit.

"We could write to each other," said Auntie one day.

"But I can't write, Auntie," replied the child.

"No, but perhaps you could tell your Mother what to write and she could type it for you," answered Auntie.

**The Parent**

Of course as soon as Auntie's first letter came, June must reply immediately! And we, her parents, were surprised at the natural way in which she expressed herself. Her first letter was something like this: "Tell Auntie I ate all my peas for dinner and I went to the store to get a box of oatmeal for you and I want her to write again and that's all."

Incidentally, eating peas or any other vegetable had been a sore point with June until Auntie's visit. But Auntie knew funny verses, such as, "Did you ever eat peas that were fried? Or wear your clothes on the wrong side?" Etc. Etc. As a result, the peas, the beets (to another verse), or the greens (to yet another) disappeared as if by magic. And the verses were helpful long after Auntie's visit.

As June grew older, her letters became clearer and, of course, longer. They included thank you notes to an Aunt who always remembered birthdays and Santa's visit and that little girls like new things occasionally for their play houses. Always there was enough to share with some little playmate.

We feel that any parent can well afford the time to encourage little children to dictate leters. In fact, they can afford to make opportunities to teach children this means of expression if none naturally presents itself. It was quite by chance that we helped begin the correspondence that meant so much to our little daughter in her before-school years. She often asks her mother to let her dictate now, even though she has for some time been able to write her own letters. "Because I can tell you faster than I can write to Auntie," she says.

Perhaps an important point for parents is to take dictation when the child wants to give it, since that is the "golden moment." June's mother insists that if the dishes have to wait, the clothes soak a little longer, or the broom stand idle for a few minutes, the yield in June's education more than makes up for delayed housework. She says, "Auntie might have missed many a happy little letter had I not typed when June wished to dictate." (Mr.) M. J.

A Saturday Column

## A Small Boy's Pockets—And Geology

### Vacation Nature Study With the Children—3

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

If you investigate the pockets of any six-year-old boy, you are likely to find among their contents a stone or two. This interest in stones is a spontaneous one and with a little cultivation can be directed to give the child a practical knowledge of the formation of the world as well as a glimpse into the fascinations of geology Collecting stones is a fine summer occupation for the city child, because in its early stages it can be indulged practically everywhere.

**Equipment Needed**

The equipment for collecting stones is slight but necessary if the adult in charge is to have any fun—a geologist's hammer, a collection of the common minerals which can be bought for a dollar or so at Ward's Natural Science Establishment (Rochester, N. Y.) or from many opticians, and a book such as "The Field Book of Common Rocks and Minerals," by F. B. Loomis (Putnam, $3.75). Then the family sets out with baskets, hammer, and guide book, and collects vigorously. Young children love the feel of stones, and collect indiscriminately; but they also like to recognize quartz, granite, mica (the universal favorite), graphite to write with, and other thoroughly common stones. Older children like to recognize the component parts of granite, for example, to study their stones under a magnifying glass, and to compare their finds with museum collections, to learn about lines of cleavage, hardness and its homespun tests, and form of crystals, and to begin developing a vague understanding of the formation of the world's crust.

Stone hunting expeditions lead directly to a better knowledge of one's own neighborhood, its quarries, gravel pits, former stream beds, old mines, and so on. Every region of the country has its own geological specialties. Interesting fossils are abundant on Chesapeake Bay, nigger-heads or geodes in southern Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, and flint and jasper around the Great Lakes, for example. A Geological Survey map is essential for this more advanced type of rock and fossil hunting.

In order to develop any serious interest in stones, it is necessary to know what was happening on earth some millions of years ago. A very elementary but nevertheless interesting book is "Something Surprising," by Gladys Adshead (Oxford, $1), and there is also much relevant material in the beautifully illustrated "Story Book of Earth's Treasures," by Maud and Miska Petersham (John C. Winston, $2.50). The seven-or-eight-year-old may read one of the many excellent new natural science readers such as "The First Book of the Earth," by Harold Rugg and Louise Krueger (Ginn, $1.40), "The Earth for Sam," by W. M. Reed (Harcourt, Brace, $3.), and "The Book of Prehistoric Animals," by Raymond Ditmars (Lippincott, $2), are public library favorites for the child old enough to be interested in fossils.

**Ardent Amateur Geologists**

By the time he is seven or eight, the child can be expected to begin a small collection of his best stones. Each stone should be labeled with a number, and a card catalogue should be kept giving all pertinent information about each specimen. Hunting for stones in our family rates next to walking in the woods as a summer activity which all of us enjoy. We have been hunting for four years, we have never found anything of the least value, our largest crystal is about one-sixteenth of an inch long—and we are all ardent amateur geologists!

**No. 4 of this series will run next Saturday.**

## Enjoy Brighter Classrooms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Adelaide, S. Aus.

Drab, bare walls and dusty playgrounds have long since disappeared from South Australian schools, and touches of color and beauty have taken their place, even in the little one-room buildings in the outback. School inspectors marvel at the change produced in the outlook of boys and girls bred in the isolation of the big scrubs.

By making their classrooms bright and attractive, teachers are doing much to develop a sense of beauty and good taste in their scholars. Most schools, says one inspector, can show their quota of pictures and teaching charts and diagrams in every classroom. The value of pictures has come to be realized in recent years. The choice of pictures is still somewhat haphazard and sometimes unenlightened, but this, it is felt, is probably inevitable in the absence of any general standard of taste. As it is difficult for the teacher in the small outback school to secure pictures of real artistic merit, some provision is likely soon to be made for the exchange of pictures with schools in metropolitan areas.

Frieze decorations are increasing in popularity, particularly in the infant classrooms. Many of them are really striking, the inspectors report. In the more favored localities floral decorations are the rule while in those less fortunate, floral pot plants are cultivated. The children are always eager to care for the plants or flowers and to help the teachers to keep their rooms neat and tidy.


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# The Home Forum



## Acadian Spring

SPRING COMES LATE to Nova Scotia; for, long after more inland districts are in warm summer, the slow white icebergs drift in stately parade past the coast, chilling air and sea around them. The snow has gone, except perhaps in the depths of the sunless spruce forests; but the trees stand leafless and the grass is still winter-yellow, by reason of the four feet of frozen soil beneath. Even in the beginning of May the snow may fall and heavily, the "smelt-snows" which mark the spring migrations of fish and birds.

Of course, the birds do not come all at once. A hard winter empties the fields and woods, save for slaty juncoes and acrobatic chickadees and an occasional woodpecker tapping in the orchard. Now and then a great flock of redpolls twitters through the scrubby pastures and stops among the alders, and you may walk close to these confiding little finches as they empty the alder-cones and pepper the snow with tiny scales. Or a family of pine-grosbeaks alights in a spruce and shreds the tough cones with their thick beaks. In an open winter, flocks of goldfinches remain in dull green plumage; and even an occasional robin, a dejected travesty of his robust and summery self, clatters in the hawthorns. But, when the sun warms up, the song-sparrows mount into the bushes and sing, every day more of them. Fox-sparrows join the chorus with their phrase of sweet descending whistles; and then one morning the robins are there, and a pair of bronzed grackles is stretching and creaking in the elms.

Throughout the winter, a few gulls have lingered by the basin where the muddy ice-cakes rise and fall on the forty-foot tides; and now they fly overhead, beating inland, and one knows that the alewives, the *gaspereau*, are running again. These are a small shad, like stout herrings which, with the migratory habit of their family, swim up the rivers to lay their eggs in the inland lakes. The Gaspereau River flows unimpressively, some forty feet of broken water, peat-tinted by the forests of its headwaters. Today the river is alive with gray shadows slipping endlessly up against the swift current, the little fish driven upstream by some ancestral memory of the still waters. Now but a few are passing; now from downstream comes a rushing, as when a catspaw of wind ruffles a leafy forest, and the surface of the river is torn by a thousand little fins, surging out, spreading desperately to win the lost equilibrium, and then submerging again. The river is choked with the shoal of them. Here and there a fish is squeezed bodily up and out of the water by those below him, shows a flash of yellowish white belly and drops again; and, if you pass your hand at random through the water, it fills with these slippery muscular bodies driving so faithfully against the current.

Here is the dam of the power-plant with its long angling slide-way for the fish to climb, and below it a solid greenish mass of fish sways in the current. Up the churning white water glide the gray shadows, halt for a moment in the upper box, and then spurt with a valiant wriggle over the lip into the water of the lake. The sky is reflected there on a still surface, and on the stumps of water-logged trees dark cormorants sit like gothic gargoyles in gorged row. The gray kingfisher hovers and plunges into the shallows; and through the depths that tireless procession goes on, the millions of the *gaspereau* driving upstream to their spawning-grounds.

New birds are still arriving. The purple finch tunes slowly up toward the perfection of his song, the savannah sparrow buzzes cheerlessly on a roadside stone, and at last the bobolink fills the air with his mad carol of melodious discord. The tree-swallows come before the snow is over, spreading and being driven back by reverses in the weather; the chestnut-breasted barn-swallows chatter upon the wires; and one day the tatterdemalion eaves-swallow is gathering mud from a roadside puddle for the clay pot of his nest. The least flycatcher rasps "Chebec" in the plum-tree, the kingbird loops up from the fence-posts, the nighthawk beats across the sky on the thin sickles of his wings, and the chimney-swifts come, last of all.

Imperceptibly the soil has thawed, the grass has become green, and even the trees stir into life. Willows and elms, maples and alders flower on their naked branches; the poplars are a little behind, and the tender pale green of their soft leaves masks the long catkins. It is late May when the plum-blossom bursts white; and then in rapid succession the other orchard trees follow, cherry, pear and apple. This is an orchard land. Now for a month the geometric rows of trees have been a ghostly white, and from between them in an unceasing chug of motors there appear the spraying machines, blue with copper sulphate, hauled by teams of sheeted blue horses and manned by blue men. The green of the leaves changes all that, and now the blossom appears, almost white in the well-fertilized orchards, darkening to deep pink in the starved crab-trees of second-growth woodland. The west wind in a warm evening is dusty with pollen and sweet with the thin scent of a hundred miles of blossom; and then suddenly it has passed, and the land is green again.

The evenings are still short. Before eight o'clock, the sun has dropped behind the wavering blue ridge of the North Mountain, and the nighthawks are crying in the sunset sky. Over the houses the swifts gather, for a pair of them nests in almost every unused chimney. But most of them center about the school whose tall wide chimney houses them in their thousands. The red glow of the west fades, and the myriads of chittering swifts wheel in closer and closer circles, a swirl of stiff black wings and tailless bodies. A great frenzy seizes them, their voices shrill in insect-like staccato, the whirling cloud drops slowly. A shred breaks from the mass and plunges straight downward and, like a speckled vortex of smoke unwinding, the whirling thousands pour downward and disappear into the chimney. In a minute they are all gone, and only a solitary night-hawk plunges and thrums his stiff wings in the great loneliness of the sky.

J. S. ERSKINE

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## Useful in the Studio

I TURNED TO the coolies who were resting on the shafts of the rickshaw.

"Do either of you speak English?" I asked.

The one who had spoken before jumped to attention and grinned at me.

"I speak," he said.

I looked him up and down. He was a prepossessing person, neat, cheerful and obviously reliable.

"All right," I said. "I want a Gurkha bearer. Will you come?"

"Cannot come, Sahib. This rickshaw belong to me." He looked anxious and depressed for a moment, then he had an idea and he quickly smiled again. "My brother, Manbahadur, very good bearer, speak pukka English," he said. "Come, Sahib, I take you see him."

I got into the rickshaw and we skimmed down the road to the town, dashed along the Mall, swerved down a net-work of alleys and drew up, breathless, beside a little wooden verandah. A young man in neat khaki shorts and a brown jacket came down the steps, and for a few minutes there was a babble of voices round the rickshaw shafts, then he turned suddenly and gave me a brisk, military salute. There was silence while I looked at him. He was about twenty-four, short and strong with clear, intelligent eyes and an amusing lift in the corners of his lips as if he was trying not to smile. He was quite sure of himself, and my first impression made me so certain of him that I only asked him two questions.

"Manbahadur," I said. "Do you like me?"

"Oh, yes, Sahib," he said with a merry laugh.

"Would you like to be my bearer?"

He jumped forward and tucked the Inverness round my knees. His duties had begun. We left for Calcutta early next morning.

We lived in Calcutta for some months, Ted and I, and we lived very well. I met many people and painted a number of portraits, but apart from the few good friends I was fortunate to make, the only person I remember clearly and with genuine gratitude is Manbahadur. . . . He quickly learned to make himself useful in the studio, and within a week he could lay out my palette, stretch my canvases and clean my brushes. But he had one other quality which endeared him to me at once; he was completely indifferent to my work and it was for this reason that he was the only person whom I have ever encouraged to be in the room while I was painting.

There was one occasion when I thought I would test his indifference. I was feeling light-headed and pleased with myself, having just finished what I thought was a good portrait; but having done it, and feeling my excitement waning, as one does when a picture is finished, I was a little piqued by the reflection that he would never capture even a small part of the emotion that was leaving me. He passed once or twice in front of the canvas without a glance at it and then I called him over and asked him what he thought of it. It was a portrait of a dignified Rajah in a black coat and a claret-coloured turban; a rather sombre affair in dark tones and devoid of bravura. It was the first and only time I asked Manbahadur his opinion. He looked at it closely for a moment and then he stepped back and looked at it again with screwed-up eyes from a distance. He cupped his eyes in his hands, tilted his head and looked at it in the mirror. He was deliberately and with great effect going through all the silly motions that he had observed me using myself. Presently he turned away from it and looked at me with a serious expression.

"Very funny picture," he said. The corners of his lips tilted and suddenly we both laughed. . . . He was a perfect servant.—PHILIP STEEGMAN, in "Indian Ink." (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — The Property of Captain W. R. West

PORTRAIT OF MISS WEST: *A Painting by Francis Cotes (1725-1770)*

ALTHOUGH FRANCIS COTES, R. A., is regarded as a minor master and is not to be compared, in the assumption of the grand manner that distinguished eighteenth-century portraiture in England, with Reynolds, Gainsborough, or Lawrence, his best portraits have an appealing freshness and natural poise which theirs often lack. His portraits of young women, particularly, are known by their very delicate sense of color, by smooth and refined brushwork, good draftsmanship, and satisfying composition.

All these qualities are to be seen in this portrait of Miss West, the property of Captain W. R. West, which shows her against a landscape background in the manner of the period. To the limit of their knowledge and technique, the portrait artists of the eighteenth century painted their pictures to last, and Cotes was as good as most in this direction. The present example seems almost as fresh as if it had been painted in our time, and we can look upon the engaging features of the young girl and feel that we have met her and experienced that charming air of candor mingled with just a little shyness, with which she faced the painter.

Attractive to many modern eyes, no doubt, will be the hat that Miss West wears so gaily. Of an exquisite pink, it sets off her auburn hair which is finished with a plait and adorned with a bow of the same color beneath the nape of the neck. The pearl neckband is carefully painted; the bodice is of a pleasant tone of green, and the white wrap is painted with a delicacy of touch that conveys an impression of shimmering light. The sky is relieved by touches of rosy pink in harmony with the general color scheme. When we consider the composition, a point to observe is the neat and efficient manner in which the lines of the hat are borne out by the cut of the bodice, and repeated with suitable amplifications in the flowing wrap. Combined with the natural expression of the subject, this skill in arrangement redeems the picture from a static appearance, and gives to it that quality of life which is most desirable in a portrait.

### *Country Sunset*

Out of the brown hills at evening,
When flowering branches of plum
Lean wild over sun-gilded water,
Softly, the slow cattle come.

Down through the violet shadows
To gray stall and barn they come home,
Like leisurely, gold-crested swimmers,
Cleaving the bright sunset foam.

Herd boys in short, tattered breeches,
Who pucker their lips for a tune,
May whistle like blackbirds in clover
Till silver rain drips from the moon;

And milkmaids who loiter at twilight,
And lean on the dark pasture rails,
May find, when they wake from their dreaming,
Stars scattered thick in their pails.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

## Looking Like a Picture Postcard

THE SCENERY ON the banks of the canal was not very interesting, but there was plenty of traffic to amuse us as we went along. . . . As the day faded we went alongside the staging on the port hand close to the lock at Veere. Supper and a bed were strongly indicated.

Early next morning I was awakened by a soft musical voice which repeated with monotonous persistence: "Want you brood? Want you melk? Want you botther? Want you egg?" I looked out and, on the jetty alongside which we were lying, an elderly Dutchman, looking for all the world like a picture postcard, was standing and reiterating his plaint. His left arm was threaded through the handle of an enormous marketing basket covered with a clean white cloth, while his right hand gave courage and support to a tiny maiden who was viewing with apprehension her grandfather's efforts at rousing the sleeping British lion. I was in need of all he had for sale, but most of all I wanted to make the acquaintanceship of his charming companion. . . . For the exorbitant sum of one dubbletje she was willing to allow a not too long handclasp, and that was as far as my finances allowed our flirtation to get. She was the exact replica of her mother whom I saw with her later in the town. . . .

The next morning there was a strong head wind for Dordrecht but a fair wind back and I dare not waste it, so we turned round and sailed into the lock of the canal to Goes. I knew there was not sufficient water in the canal to allow me to sail the three miles to the town so I asked the harbour master where I could lie inside the lock. For the first time I found an official who could not speak fluent English. He made no reply but walked away, leaving me rather puzzled what to do, as ours was only one of several vessels in the lock and we had to get out of the way of the others to allow them to proceed up the canal.

In a short time a small girl was addressing me in precise and very perfect English. "My father is the harbour master and he is anxious to know what it is you want him to do." The father had joined her and was gazing with doting admiration at the small mouth which could deal with the foreigner in such a masterly fashion. There was a short conversation between them, the result of which was that I was comfortably stowed away in a corner out of the way of traffic.

After I was tied up I went to look for the interpreter and thanked her for coming to the rescue. I suggested that she must have visited England to be able to speak the language so well, but she said she had been taught all the English she knew in the village school. She volunteered the information that she was teaching father but he was very slow and shy.—SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN R. MUIR, in "Messing About in Boats." (London: Blackie & Son.)

## The Most Important Issue

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TO MANY, this age seems steeped in idolatry, worship of "strange gods," worldly lusts, and intellectual pride, the offerings of which are heaped on countless "high places" of our modern civilization. Although this is said to be the most scientific age in history, it is apparent to many that the superstitions of gross materialism grievously impede the forward march of mankind.

However, even as in the ordered movements of the heavenly bodies retrogression is impossible, so the divine law of progress can never be reversed. Hidden from the swaying, shifting tumult and commotion of a material sense of existence, the will and purpose of infinite intelligence, which Christian Science reveals to be divine Principle, are continuously operative. And when we look deep enough, we see the manifestation of this in human history. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, logically declares on page 249 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Either there is no omnipotence, or omnipotence is the only power."

Above all other issues which are stirring the political, religious, economic, and social strata of human experience today, one issue looms clearer, nearer, and more imperative than ever before. It must be faced. It can no longer be avoided or evaded, because it is the issue raised by Mrs. Eddy's discovery that, since the Scriptures are true, since God is One and all-powerful, the only creator of the spiritual universe and man, there is no opposite power to create a material man or a material universe. Conclusions arrived at by the most advanced thought today indicate that the tendency is toward an admission of the insubstantial nature of matter, and the fallacy of believing in so-called material causation or law.

Over half a century ago, Mrs. Eddy foresaw the conflict that must ensue as Truth urged its divine logic; but she held steadfastly to the central truth of the Bible—the oneness and allness of God, infinite Mind—and set about her great task of proving, in her healing ministry, her understanding of the divine Principle which supported Jesus' works. She declared that all true Science is divine, comprising the knowledge of God as infinite Mind.

"Divine Science deals its chief blow at the supposed material foundations of life and intelligence," she declares (Science and Health, p. 535). "It dooms idolatry. A belief in other gods, other creators, and other creations must go down before Christian Science." This challenge is meeting the entire claim of life and intelligence as evolved from, inherent in, or governed by matter. As one material prop after another totters and falls in the experience of men today, there are indications that a mighty spiritual awakening is taking place. Science "dooms idolatry." Idolatry is superstition. If that which has been scientifically proved to have no cause or originating Principle, is, nevertheless, believed in, deferred to, loved, feared, held to as substantial and causative, such belief and all the conditions, customs, or rites growing out of it constitute idolatry. The ancient leaders of Israel denounced such rites, idols, and relics as "abominations." They saw clearly the weakening and vitiating influence of such encroachments upon the people's integrity and vigor.

The true concept of God, already revealed in the Scriptures, must be more consistently accepted and demonstrated in life practice. The nations in this age have wandered far into the wilderness, oblivious of the fallacy of placing their trust in material objects and aims. They have suffered the discipline of want and hardship. And for them, too, the most important of all lessons is to realize that when trust has been placed in God, divine Principle, infinite good, they shall prosper and go forward in the march of genuine progress, divinely directed and protected. The greatest of all gains is the achievement of the true concept of God, the universal Father. Christ Jesus, the Founder of Christianity, declared (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Concerning the importance of this issue, Mrs. Eddy has written definitely and prophetically (Science and Health, p. 170): "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress. The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of Truth's garment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

## Het belangrijkste Punt

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

VOOR VELEN schijnt deze eeuw in afgoden-dienst gedompeld te zijn—in een aanbidden van „vreemde goden", wereldsche begeerlijkheden en intellectueelen hoogmoed, wier offeranden opgehoopt liggen op ontelbare „hoogten" onzer moderne beschaving. Al wordt dit de wetenschappelijkste eeuw in de geschiedenis genoemd, toch is het velen duidelijk, dat de vooruitgang van het menschdom jammerlijk wordt belemmerd door het bijgeloof van een grof materialisme.

Achteruitgang is hier echter evenmin mogelijk als in den vasten loop der hemellichamen en de goddelijke wet van vooruitgang kan dus niet gekeerd worden. Verborgen voor de wisselende en drukkende beroering en verwarring van een stoffelijken zin van het bestaan, zullen de wil en de bedoeling van de oneindige intelligentie, door Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] geopenbaard als het goddelijk Beginsel, blijven werken. En wanneer wij diep genoeg schouwen, zien wij dit in de geschiedenis van het menschdom openbaar worden. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, geeft op blz. 249 van haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] de volgende volkomen logische verklaring: „Of er is geen almacht, of de almacht is de eenige macht."

Boven alle andere punten, die heden de menschelijke ervaring op politiek, godsdienstig, economisch en sociaal gebied in beroering brengen, komt één punt helderder, dichter en meer gebiedend naar voren. Het moet onder de oogen worden gezien. Niet langer kan het voorbijgezien of ontweken worden, want het is het punt, dat naar voren gebracht is door Mrs. Eddy's ontdekking van het feit, dat, daar de Heilige Schrift waar is en God Eén en almachtig is en de eenige schepper van het geestelijk heelal en den mensch, er geen tegengestelde macht zijn kan, die een stoffelijken mensch of een stoffelijk heelal zou kunnen scheppen. Het meest verlichte denken komt heden tot gevolgtrekkingen, die op de neiging duiden om den onsubstantieelen aard van de stof toe te geven en de onjuistheid van het geloof aan een zoogenaamde stoffelijke veroorzaking of wet te erkennen.

Meer dan een halve eeuw geleden heeft Mrs. Eddy het conflict voorzien, dat ontstaan moest wanneer Waarheid ons haar goddelijke logica zou voorleggen; zij heeft zich echter standvastig gehouden aan de waarheid, die het middelpunt is van den Bijbel—de éénheid en alheid van God, het oneindig Gemoed—en zij heeft de groote taak aanvaard om in haar genezingswerk het bewijs te geven van haar begrijpen van het goddelijk Beginsel, waarop Jezus' werken berustten. Zij verklaarde, dat alle ware Wetenschap goddelijk is en de kennis omvat van God als het oneindig Gemoed.

„De goddelijke Wetenschap richt haar hoofdaanval tegen de vermeende stoffelijke grondslagen van leven en intelligentie", zegt zij op blz. 535 van *Science and Health*. „Ten strengste veroordeelt zij afgodendienst. Een geloof aan andere goden, andere scheppers en andere scheppingen moet wijken voor de Christelijke Wetenschap." Deze bestrijding richt zich tegen iedere bewering, dat leven en intelligentie uit de stof zouden voortkomen, in de stof wonen of er door bestuurd worden. Nu heden in de ondervinding der menschen het eene stoffelijke steunpunt na het andere wankelt en valt, zijn er aanduidingen, dat een machtig, geestelijk ontwaken plaats grijpt. „Ten strengste veroordeelt" de Wetenschap „afgodendienst." Afgodendienst is bijgeloof. Wanneer datgene, waarvan wetenschappelijk bewezen is, dat het geen oorzaak en geen verwekkend Beginsel bezit, toch geloofd, geëerbiedigd, geliefd, gevreesd, als substantieel en oorzakelijk wordt beschouwd, zijn dat geloof en al de toestanden, gewoonten en godsdienstige gebruiken, die er uit voortvloeien, afgodendienst. De oude leiders van Israël noemden zulke godsdienstige gebruiken, afgoden en overleveringen „verfoeiselen." Zij zagen duidelijk in, welk een verslappenden en ontwijdenden invloed zulke misbruiken op de deugdzaamheid en kracht van het volk hadden.

Het ware begrip van God, alreeds geopenbaard in de Heilige Schrift, moet meer consequent aanvaard en gedemonstreerd worden in de practijk des levens. In onzen tijd zijn de volkeren, vergetend hoe onjuist het is vertrouwen te stellen in stoffelijke dingen en doeleinden, ver afgedwaald in de woestijn. Zij hebben geleden onder het tuchtmiddel van gebrek en ontbering. En ook voor hen is er geen les van grooter belang dan te gaan beseffen, dat, wanneer zij hun vertrouwen stellen in God, het goddelijk Beginsel, het oneindige goede, welvaart hun deel zal zijn en zij, door God geleid en beschermd, tot waarachtigen voorspoed zullen komen. Het hoogste, wat wij gewinnen kunnen, is het ware begrip van God, den universeelen Vader. Christus Jezus, de Grondlegger van het Christendom heeft gezegd (Joh. 17:3): „Dit is het eeuwige leven, dat zij U kennen den eenigen waarachtigen God, en Jezus Christus dien gij gezonden hebt."

Met betrekking tot dit punt schrijft Mrs Eddy nadrukkelijk en voorspellend (*Science and Health*, blz. 170): „Geestelijke veroorzaking is het eenige vraagstuk, dat in beschouwing moet worden genomen, want meer dan elk ander vraagstuk staat geestelijke veroorzaking met menschelijken vooruitgang in verband. Onze tijd schijnt bereid dit onderwerp in overweging te nemen, de oppermacht van Geest eenigermate te overdenken en althans den zoom aan te raken van het kleed van Waarheid."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

### *Early Love*

I love the sight of restless billows,
Of sandy shores and slender willows;
For I was born where waters tossed
Their misty manes, and have not lost
My interest in bergs and floes—
My faith that gulls are more than crows.

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

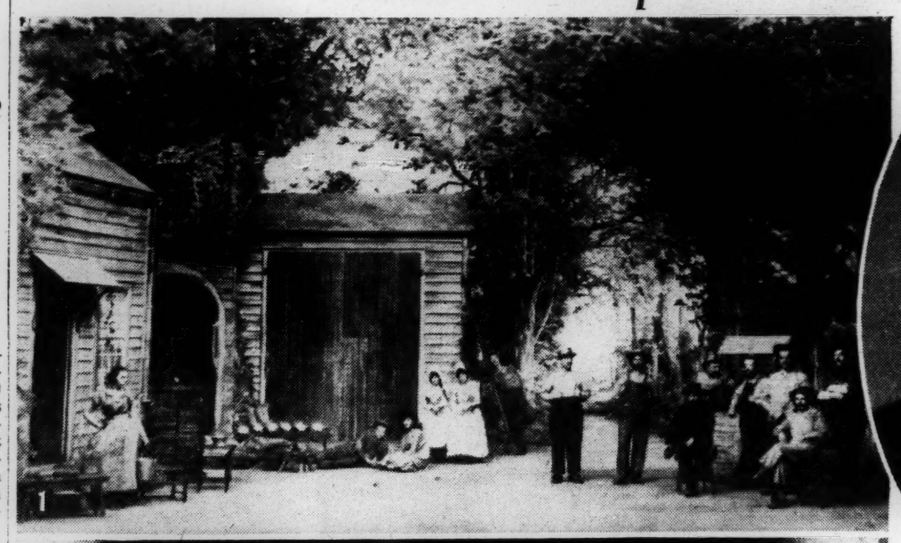
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1939

## Denman Thompson's Famous Pastoral Play Comes Back



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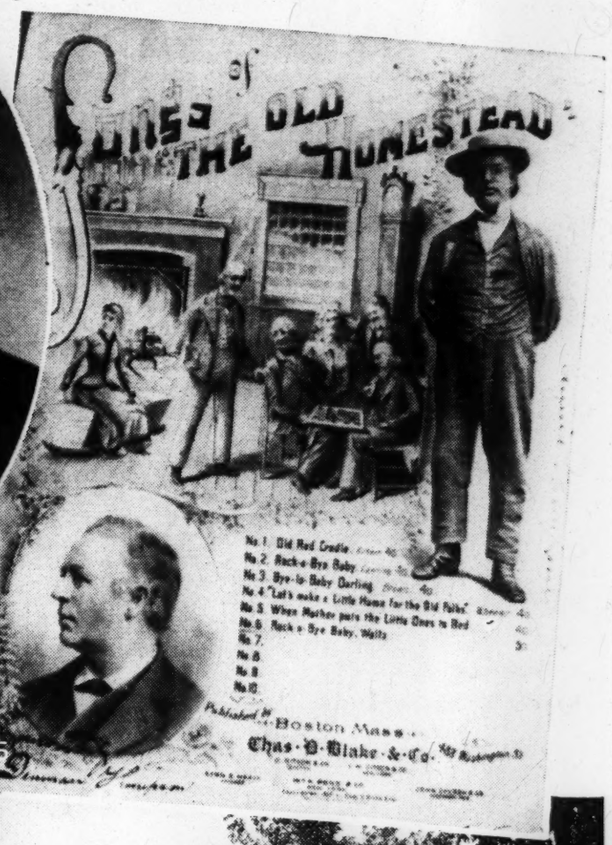
Songs of
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
No. 1 Old Red Cradle
No. 2 Rock-a-Bye Baby
No. 3 Bye-lo Baby Darling
No. 4 "Let's make a Little Home for the Old Folks"
No. 5 When Mother puts the Little Ones to Bed
No. 6 Rock-a-Bye Baby. Waltz
No. 7.
No. 8
No. 9
No. 10
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Chas. D. Blake & Co.

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3

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By a Staff Photographer

**Memories of 'The Old Homestead' as They Have Been Recorded by the Camera**

**(1) Scene from Denman Thompson's "The Old Homestead," photographed by electric light, Fourteenth Street Theater, March 27, 1887, by Falk, New York. (2) Scene from Denman Thompson's "The Old Homestead," photographed by electric light, Fourteenth Street Theater, March 27, 1887, by Falk, New York. (3) "The Old Homestead," Swanzey, N. H. This is the old Whitcomb Place—said to be the scene of Denman Thompson's old play. (4) Denman Thompson. (5) Edward Hanna of Swanzey. (6) Reproduction of front page of song sheet. (7) Denman Thompson's old home at West Swanzey, N. H.**

# Uncle Josh To Appear Once More

***'The Old Homestead' by Denman Thompson is to be revived by the people of Swanzey.***

By Robert R. Mullen

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SWANZEY, N. H., June 17—Do you remember "The Old Homestead," the play that ran for 30 years, earned $3,000,000 for its author and star performer, Denman Thompson: the play that portrayed the joys and heartbreaks of this little community in the granite hills to audiences from New York to California, from Canada to the Gulf?

Well, they're going to revive it. Once more a demure Ruth, with hands " . . . a trifle red, as hands will be that honestly wash dishes and make butter, but dimpled and shapely," will stroll down the road with many a searching glance ahead for Reuben. Once more will "the sweet face in Swanzey turn up to him for one shy, blissful moment" as Ruth in an aside confides, "I am quite sure of my heart, now."

Once more will Uncle Josh, visiting his rich banker friend in the city, rise quickly from the spring cushioned chair, exclaiming, "Gosh! I'd thought I'd sot on the cat."

Only "Uncle Tom's Cabin" exceeded "The Old Homestead" in length of run in the country at large, and only "Abie's Irish Rose" beat out "The Old Homestead's" four-year run in the Academy of Music in New York.

**Money Maker**

It was a great money maker, and much of its profits were spent right here in Swanzey by Denman Thompson. Many of his neighbors hereabouts remember his four-horse teams with their gold-plated harness, his lavish furnishings, many remember his bountiful philanthropies.

Such being the case, it was only natural that when two of the town's churches needed a little money the good neighbors would think of "The Old Homestead." They revived it six years ago in Keene with a professional company, and enjoyed a neat profit from three performances, but some of the sponsors have always had a "hankerin!"—to use Josh Whitcomb's word—to stage the play right out in the open, on the site that Denman Thompson had in thought when he wrote the play.

This is precisely what they have now projected for the evenings of July 26, 27, and 28. Old neighbors of Denman Thompson, people who grew up in "The Old Homstead" tradition are playing the parts—Uncle Josh, Aunt Matilda, Cy Prime, Seth Parker, Happy Jack, Eb Ganzer, Rickety Ann—and all the rest. If you stop down by the Whitcomb pasture most any day now you'll see them clearing away a place for the stage and taking advantage of the little hollow for seats.

**Practicing Parts**

And if you stop by the schoolhouse in the evening you'll hear them practicing their parts:

"Didn't light up the lamp fer fear of 'tractin' skeeters, I s'pose—eh, Rube?"

"Why, Uncle Josh! Why, what time is it? Nine o'clock! Oh, what will papa say?"

"Ther,' ther,' don't be skeered, Ruth, Th' Squire knows where ye are, an' it's all right."

Over in a corner, no script in hand, but half a century of "The Old Homestead" memories in his thoughts, sits Henry Horner of Ellenville, N. Y., who played Uncle Josh in the professional company no less than 2,200 times. He corrects, suggests, encourages, coaches.

In another corner, with chair tilted back against the wall, sits Edward Hanna, who played with "The Old Homestead company 15 years. He started out with Denman Thompson when he was a young lad, traveled across the country many times with him, played nearly every part in the show at one time or another and, in addition, acted as advance agent for a number of years.

Mr. Hanna, now a Swanzey Selectman, watches the proceedings with an interested eye, but expresses Yankee conservatism in his opinion of the result. "Might be too many flies outdoors," he comments.

**Story of Play**

If you can get him started, he'll tell you the story of "The Old Homestead," and Denman Thompson.

Denman, he explains, wasn't born in Swanzey, though his folks had moved away only a short time before to a farm near Girard, Pa., and they came back while Denman was still a boy. He grew up here, but ran away with a circus while still a youth.

He became an actor, mostly Irish character bits on the vaudeville stage. His specialty was dancing jigs, but met with misfortune and in a Pittsburgh hospital they told him he might never dance again.

As he lay in bed, Mr. Hanna continues, he kept thinking of the folks back home, of Swanzey, and the people there. While yet in bed, he wrote a 20-minute skit and called it "Joshua Whitcomb."

He played vaudeville, and it "rolled them in the aisle," as the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

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(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

# World Itself A Melting Pot, Students Hear

**Leaders of nations must bring best of all together, Mead tells Brown convocation.**

"Not America but the world is becoming the melting pot of cultural ideas," Dr. Albert D. Mead, former Vice-President of Brown University in Providence, R. I., declared this afternoon at the annual convocation of Brown's Graduate School, as New England's university commencement season entered the week-end which marks its climax.

The welding into a world-wide culture of the finest elements contributed from all quarters is the task which faces the leaders of today and tomorrow, Dr. Mead told the 60 graduates who were awarded advanced degrees. "Constructive imagination," he said, is much needed for this work.

Yesterday at Brown, the President, Henry M. Wriston, told 250 members of the graduating class that "crisis is almost a perpetual experience" and that "the Golden Age was seldom recognized by those who experienced it."

**Bowdoin Exercises**

Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, today awarded 129 degrees—48 of them to students from Massachusetts.

Anger is a "luxury" which should be avoided, the President, Leonard Carmichael, told 500 Jackson and Tufts College seniors at class day exercises yesterday. "There are other ways," he said, "of adapting yourselves to trying situations."

A record number of alumni are expected to gather on the Tufts campus today, with many of them remaining in Medford through the week end for the commencement exercises on Monday.

Among numbers of high schools and other institutions holding commencement exercises yesterday were the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Watertown, where 10 boys and nine girls received diplomas; Milton Academy, where 59 boys graduated in ceremonies at which Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, delivered the address: St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., where 102 boys were presented with diplomas; Groton School, in Groton, Mass., where 30 boys graduated, and, in Boston, the Brighton, Dorchester, Mechanics Arts, and East Boston High Schools, which graduated a total of 1,506 boys and girls.

**At Wellesley**

Some 900 alumnae have returned to the Wellesley campus this week end for the 61st commencement activities. Fourteen classes are represented including the class of 1889 with 35 members back for their 50th reunion. A stained glass window, with "Wisdom" as its theme, is being presented by this class. It is being installed in the west wall of the north transept in Houghton Memorial Chapel and is the work of Joseph G. Reynolds of Boston. Wellesley Commencement activities will be held on Monday.

**And Harvard**

Harvard ceremonies are going to take place without a hitch this year. There will be no wrong turns, no missed cues, no delayed appearance. At least, there won't be if Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's plans work out smoothly. Not as Governor of Massachusetts, but as Chief Marshal of the Harvard Alumni, Mr. Saltonstall has announced the selection of 135 Harvard graduates to serve as Commencement Day aides and marshals next Thursday.

The 70 aides, chosen from the Class of 1914, which holds its twenty-fifth reunion this year, and the 65 marshals from the various other Harvard classes, will wear the traditional garb of Harvard Commencement officials—dark cutaway coats with four-in-hand scarves, and tall silk hats. They will carry batons, emblematic of their office.

# Bunker Hill Day Draws Big Throng To Charlestown

Following a rousing, patriotic "night before" oratorical program, Charlestown at dawn got off to an enthusiastic celebration of its own holiday, Bunker Hill Day, and by early afternoon traffic was at a standstill while all residents turned out for the huge annual parade which is always the highlight of the celebration.

Streets were thronged well before noon, partly to obtain places along the parade route where 15,000 people march to the music of 40 bands and drum corps, and contrive to be on hand for the morning's athletic program and the doll carriage parade in which the little girls of Charlestown enter costumed dolls and decorated carriages.

Naval might, rarely seen in Boston in recent years, is displayed during the celebration, according to Daniel J. Coughlin, Chief Marshal of the parade. Carrying combined crews of more than 4,000 officers and men, six of the Navy's most modern warships have been ordered here from June 17 to 19. The fleet, headed by the U. S. S. Wyoming, includes the destroyers Borie, Broome, Dickerson, Herbert and Jouett. Fifteen hundred bluejackets march in the parade.

**Itinerary**

A busy day is scheduled. In addition to the doll parade at Monument Square, holiday "events" include free distribution of ice cream, sandwiches and tonic to children all over the city; an athletic carnival shortly after 10 at the William J. Barry playground; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin planting a tree at 10:30 at Winthrop Park in memory of Charlestown soldiers who fell in the World War; a swimming meet at Dewey Beach; a three-mile race; the Stoneham-to-Charlestown Bunker Hill Marathon at noon; Irish football this afternoon at Sullivan playground; a baseball game—and the parade. Block parties and band concerts will be the order this evening.

One municipal change has been made necessary by the parade. In order that marching units may not be inconvenienced, or spectators

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

# New Hampshire Reviews Record of 24-Week Legislature

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., June 17—The 162d New Hampshire Legislature adjourned last night, after having been in session 24 weeks and at a cost of approximately $250,000. It has made many changes in the State's statutes.

A record of the work done by the Legislature shows that it enacted a budget of approximately $10,000,000 for the next two fiscal years, only slightly higher than that for the last two fiscal years; passed a 15 per cent tobacco tax bill, the revenue from which is expected to be $750,000 to $1,000,000 and during the tenure of the bill the direct State tax that netted $1,200,000 for the current year will be superseded; authorized a $5,000,000 bond issue for highway purposes and for reimbursement of towns of highway damage from the flood and hurricane; granted State consent for the construction of four Federal flood control projects in New Hampshire and provided State reimbursement to the towns for the resulting loss in tax income.

It reduced the waiting period for unemployment compensation benefits from three to two weeks; established a firemen's retirement system; gave the State Milk Control Board power to regulate the price of New Hampshire milk sold in neighboring States outside of federally controlled areas; broadened the names of the two State normal schools so that in the future they will be known as colleges; and again approved parimutuel betting.

It provided a bond issue for a self-liquidating toll bridge at Hampton Harbor to replace the 40-year-old wooden structure; created a Division of Municipal Accounting in the State Tax Commission with authority to prescribe uniform accounting methods of political subdivisions and with authority to conduct audits of these subdivisions; provided that motor vehicle plates may be used a month before the start of the new fiscal year and put teeth into the motor vehicle inspection orders.

It provided the first political subdivision fiscal agent for Coos County; provided for the appointment of a State parole officer; authorized the State Department of Labor to co-operate with the Federal Government in the enforcement of the Federal wage and hour regulations.

## Rail Wage Cuts Upheld by Court

RUTLAND, Vt., June 17 (AP)—Reductions of as much as 53 per cent would be effected in the wages of employees of the bankrupt Rutland Railroad under an order which Federal Judge Harland B. Howe said he intended to issue.

In a statement of his findings of fact on a petition filed by Luis G. Morphy, receiver for the road, who sought to reduce the pay roll, Judge Howe said he would order Mr. Morphy to cut wages "on the percentage suggested, because the road cannot continue to operate if the full wage is paid."

The receiver's petition had asked permission to lower wages on the basis of the 53 per cent cuts now in effect for salaried officials.

Although he has not yet filed his finding in the action by which an employees' committee sought to recover $313,703 trimmed from wages since last July under an order by Judge Howe which cut salaries 10 to 30 per cent, the Judge said he would refuse to make the withheld sum a prior lien over bond interest and taxes.

## Mayor Offers $5 to NYA Job-Getters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 17—Mayor William P. Yoerg today offered his personal check for $5 to everyone of the boys at the closing exercises of the National Youth Administration project here. As there were over 100 boys present the Mayor's offer may run into considerable personal expense if the boys all connect with employment.

The NYA project at Holyoke this year consisted of education in industrial agriculture and large scale husbandry. The boys also worked with the faculty of Massachusetts State College at Amherst not only in the practical but also on the classroom side of the project. The City of Holyoke and the State College jointly sponsored the project while the City loaned its former hospital building to the NYA to carry on its project.

# Bar Association Calls for Removal Of Clerk Connolly

Seeking removal of John P. Connolly as Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, the Boston Bar Association yesterday filed a petition with the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Charging that Mr. Connolly conspired to coerce employees in his office to pay him sums of money to build up a campaign fund for his re-election in 1940, the Association asked that he be restrained from discharging any employees pending a hearing now slated for June 26.

Mr. Connolly was elected Clerk on Nov. 3, 1936. After reading a copy of the charges contained in the petition, he stated: "I participated in none of these things they have alleged."

Signers of the removal petition were: Damon E. Hall, President of the Boston Bar Association; Robert G. Dodge, Wendell P. Murray, Walter Powers and Daniel J. Lyne, members of a committee appointed by Mr. Hall to investigate charges against Mr. Connolly, and by Reuben L. Little, counsel for the investigating committee. Bentley W. Warren, another member of the committee, did not sign the petition as he was in Washington yesterday.

The petition cited a statue empowering a majority of the Supreme Court judges to remove a clerk of courts "if sufficient cause is shown therefor and it appears the public good so requires."

The investigation has been in progress for several weeks, it was disclosed. In its course it was found that within five months of his taking office Mr. Connolly had discharged more than 25 employees, several of whom had been employed for more than 10 years, according to the committee.

Governor Saltonstall said today that charges on which he is seeking to oust Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan will be made public next week but that public hearings will not begin for at least a fortnight.

## Legion Auxiliary Rises

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind (AP)—The American Legion Auxiliary has set a new all-time membership record of 465,107 this year, national headquarters announced June 16. In 1938, the enrollment was 464,865, the previous high.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"One Third of a Nation," with Sylvia Sidney. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft. 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

**Metropolitan—**
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Gene Krupa. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

**Keith Memorial—**
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.

**Fine Arts—**
Raimu starred in "The Heart of Paris." 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:29. Also Walt Disney "Farm Yard Symphony." 1:50, 3:30, 5:25, 7:20, 9:19.

**State and Orpheum—**
Claudette Colbert and James Stewart in "It's a Wonderful World." Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 10:25. Also "Missing Daughters," with Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson. Orpheum 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. State: 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.

**Tremont—**
"Treasure Island," with Jackie Cooper and Wallace Berry. Also "Twentieth Century," with Carole Lombard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Radio—Page 10**

**University—**
"Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck in "Union Pacific." Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Alexander Graham Bell." 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter, Lynn Bari and Cesar Romero. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

**Repertory—**
"If I Were King," with Ronald Colman and Basil Rathbone. Also "Windjammer," with George O'Brien. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Also "Campus Confessions," with B. Grabel.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
Carole Lombard and James Stewart in "Made for Each Other." Also "The Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward, Tom Brown and Joan Fontaine. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

**Normandie—**
"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," featuring Basil Rathbone.

**South Station Theater—**
Latest March of Time, "Rural Hungary," "Devil Drivers," "Inside Baseball," "Ray Whitley's Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Tumbleweeds," with William S. Hart. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:30, 10:30. Also "Pixer Dugan," with Lee Tracy. 12:10, 4:10, 8:10. Stage show: George Beatty, The Great Yacopis, Joe & Jane McKenna and 4 Step Bros. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30.

**Uptown—**
"The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter. 1:45, 5:20, 8:50. Also "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young. 3, 6:35, 10:05.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Juarez," with Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Scollay: 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Unmarried," featuring Helen Twelvetrees. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Charles Laughton and Clark Gable. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

## Tonight at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30**
Arthur Fiedler, conductor
Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "The Roman Carnival" Berlioz
Moto Perpetuum (The solo part played by the combined Violin Sections) Paganini
"The Ride of the Valkries" Wagner
Second and Third Movements of the Pianoforte Concerto in G Minor Saint-Saëns
Allegretto scherzando
Presto
Soloist: Lillian Alberto Rosen
"Chorus of Homage" Gericke
Motet for six-part chorus a cappella Herzogenberg
Two Gypsy Songs from Op. 112 Brahms
(Accompaniments orchestrated by Francis Findlay)
The Conservatory Chorus
Francis Findlay, Conductor
Excerpts from the Incidental Music to Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" Quincy Porter
(Conducted by the Composer)
"Wine, Women and Song," Waltzes Strauss
A Jazz Passacaglia Arnold Chaitman
(N. E. C. Class of 1939)
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite Eric Coates

## Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 55 | 79 | New Orleans | 72 | 90 |
| Bermuda | 78 | 82 | New York | 74 | 92 |
| Chicago | 78 | 94 | Norfolk | 76 | 90 |
| Denver | 70 | 94 | Philadelphia | 80 | 90 |
| Helena | 42 | 56 | St. Louis | 78 | 92 |
| Kansas City | 78 | 96 | San Francisco | 52 | 66 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 70 | Washington | 82 | 96 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 17.
B—Maximum, June 16.

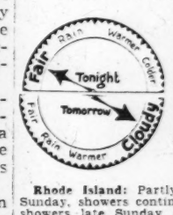
## High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:02 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Sunday, 12:38 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:50 p. m.; height, 11.5 feet.
Monday, 1:27 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*




**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued cloudy and threatening; clearing this afternoon or evening; Sunday cloudy and threatening, but probably without rain.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy this afternoon, clearing this evening; cloudy and threatening Sunday.

**Rhode Island:** Partly cloudy today and Sunday, showers continuing till afternoon; showers late Sunday afternoon and evening.

**Connecticut:** Partly cloudy today and Sunday, showers continuing till afternoon; showers late Sunday afternoon and evening.

**New Hampshire:** Cloudy preceded by showers; partly cloudy tomorrow and showers at night; cooler tomorrow.

**Vermont:** Cloudy preceded by showers; partly cloudy tomorrow and showers at night; cooler tomorrow.

**Maine:** Clouds followed by showers; somewhat cooler on southern coast; partly cloudy Sunday, showers and cooler at night.

**Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Partly overcast over southern portion; cloudy and showers over northern portion.

# Bunker Hill Day Draws Big Throng To Charlestown

(Continued from Page 9)

stumble, the city authorities have boarded over the "pits" which were dug to trap "loopers" or slow them up in their wild rides in stolen automobiles.

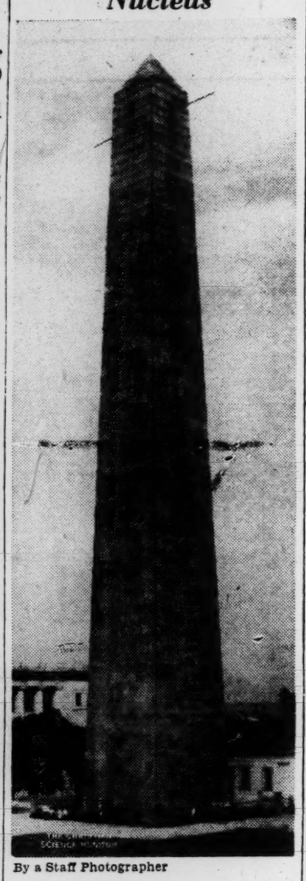
A big community banquet in the State Armory on Bunker Hill Street last night featured the series of banquets which ushered in the 164th anniversary of the battle between the Colonials and General Gage's men.

United States Representative Edward J. Hart of New Jersey was the principal speaker at the banquet in the Armory where the list of speakers included Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge and Governor Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mayor Tobin and others.

Some of these speakers appeared also at the traditional banquet of Bunker Hill Council, Knights of Columbus, or that of Bunker Hill Post, American Legion or the Community Club of Bunker Hill. Charlestown Post, V. F. W., held open house at the conclusion of the community banquet.

The parade this afternoon starts at the corner of Mystic and Bunker Hill Streets, proceeds around the city past the reviewing stand at the Knights of Columbus clubhouse, to the finish up Winthrop Street to Adams Street.

## *Nucleus*



By a Staff Photographer

**Bunker Hill Monument**


# ANNUAL JUNE SALE

Beginning Monday, June 19

## LOW PRICES INTRINSIC VALUES

**Brand-new merchandise of outstanding merit, not because of its price appeal but because of the intrinsic worth in its quality, desirability and dependableness. A Stearns label is behind it. As usual, in addition to the "new", there will be drastic markdowns in fashions of the moment and household commodities in daily use.**

***Stearns***

BOSTON

## For Gray Hair

*A Patterned Cut and Permanent*

The glory of white hair deserves the expert attention which our Empire Room is qualified to give it to make the most of its flattering beauty. Sketched is a coiffure of simple lines, waved high in front with natural hair line or low softness in back. It is typical of many coiffures that our Consulting Director can suggest to be patterned for you. Stearns' Custom and Machineless Permanents, $15.00 and $20.00.

**Call our Beauty Salon, tenth floor, for your appointment. LIBerty 0165**

***Stearns***

BOSTON


# Advance Guard Of 5,000 Kiwanis Delegates Arrives

The advance guard of the army of 5,000 Kiwanis delegates from 2,000 communities in the United States and Canada, coming to Boston for their annual convention, reached the City this morning. H. G. Hatfield, of Oklahoma City, Okla., President of the group, had already arrived and been greeted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Registration for the convention will begin tomorrow and sessions will open formally on Monday morning in Mechanics Building with "Service Is Achievement" as the theme.

Tomorrow night there will be a "religious musicale" in Mechanics Hall, at which the Rev. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia will give an address on "The Way to Success and Happiness."

# Children's Museum Holds Exercises

The Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain held its annual Recognition and Club Fair exercises this afternoon. The event marked the official closing of the Museum Clubs held during the school year. The members of each club designed, constructed, and decorated a booth, presenting examples of the work accomplished by each club.

There were eight clubs in all, each represented by its own booth. Many novel ideas were expressed in the arrangements, and the booths were designed to assist in acquainting visitors with the work of the clubs.

The official Recognition Day welcome was given by Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director of the Children's Museum. Prof. Frederick K. Morris, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Vice-President of the Museum Board of Trustees, presented the annual address. Miss Manter, assisted by the leaders of the various clubs, made the awards.

# N. E. Poetry Club Prizes Awarded

The New England Poetry Club awarded its annual poetry prizes at its final meeting held last evening at the Boston University Poetry Library. The prizes were announced as follows: $50 for the best lyrics submitted during the year to Robert Francis. Second prize of $25 to John Ritchey. Third prize, the Eleanor Baldwin Sonnet Award of $15 to Rosalie Boyle.

Mr. Francis, the winner of the first prize, is author of "Stand With Me Here" and "Valhalla." His poems have appeared in many current publications, including The Christian Science Monitor. He has won several poetry prizes, including the Shelley Award. In his absence Mr. Ritchey read selections from his work. Both Mrs. Boyle and Mr. Ritchey contribute poetry to various contemporary magazines.

# New Headmaster For Groton Named

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GROTON, Mass., June 17—The Rev. John Crocker, Chaplain of Protestant Episcopal students at Princeton University, has been named headmaster of Groton School, effective June, 1940. He will succeed the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, its founder and headmaster for 55 years, who is resigning.

Mr. Crocker is a graduate of Groton and Harvard. He has studied at Balliol College, Oxford, at Yale Divinity School, and at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass. His family is prominent in Fitchburg, Mass. Groton was the preparatory school of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other distinguished persons.

## *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, June 18**

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Sunday, June 18**

5:00 p. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Monday, June 19**

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

**Shortwave**

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
3:30 W1XAR 15.13mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, June 19**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *Stations W1XAL-W1XAR*

**For Sunday, June 18**

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m.—"Interviews from Abroad," Prof. Carleton A. Wheeler.
4:00 p. m.—Scandinavian program.
4:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": Grimm's Fairy Tales, Prof. John C. Scammell.
5:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
6:00 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."

**For Monday, June 19**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:45 p. m.—"Truth Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—Bulletin for DXers.
9:00 p. m.—Television course.

# *Governor Welcomes Kiwanis Officials*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

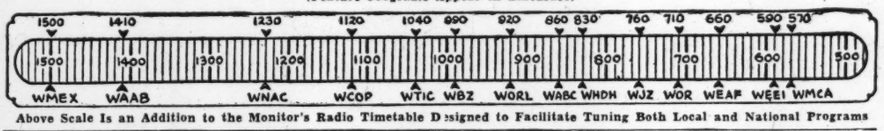
**Leverett Saltonstall**
Governor of Massachusetts

**H. G. Hatfield**
President, Kiwanis International

**C. W. Parker**
Secretary, Kiwanis International

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | J. Martin, songs... | George Duffy's Orches- | Benny Carter's Orch.... | Sport reports ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:15 | Network program . | tra; Soprano and Or- | Benny Carter's Orch.... | Sport reports ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:30 | Princeton Invitation | chestra from Warsaw, | "Carnival": recordings . | Sport reports ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:45 | Track Meet ..... | Poland ..... | "Carnival": recordings . | Sport program ..... | News Service ..... |
| 6:00 | News; "Headlines" | News: weather ..... | News Service ..... | "Dinner Concert" .... | Italian Radio Review.. |
| 6:15 | Track Meet ..... | Fred Hoey; music..... | Sport comment ..... | "Dinner Concert" .... | Italian Radio Review.. |
| 6:30 | Sports Rendezvous. | News Service ..... | "Bandstand" ..... | Sport reports ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 6:45 | Speaker; music ... | Atlantic Clipper talk... | Dramatization ..... | News Service ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 7:00 | Americans at Work: | "Message of Israel".... | Larry Clinton's Orch... | "Off the Sound Track".. | Dinner Dance Music... |
| 7:15 | interviews ..... | "Message of Israel".... | Larry Clinton's Orch... | Elliott Roosevelt .... | News Service ..... |
| 7:30 | Johnny Cole's Or.. | "Jim's Question Bee".... | "People's Quiz Club".... | "20th Century Music".. | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | Johnny Cole's Or.. | "Jim's Question Bee".... | "People's Quiz Club".... | "20th Century Music".. | Kerry Dances ..... |
| 8:00 | Johnny Green's | Benny Goodman's Orch.. | "Dick Tracy": children's | Sport reports ..... | "Jungle Jim": sketch... |
| 8:15 | Orch.; sketch .... | Benny Goodman's Orch.. | sketch ..... | Sport reports ..... | Stephen Foster Melodies |
| 8:30 | "Professor Quiz": | "Brent House": dra- | Variety Show: vocalists; | Tommy Tucker's Orch.. | Stephen Foster Melodies |
| 8:45 | questions; answers | matic series ..... | comedy; orchestra .... | Tommy Tucker's Orch.. | "Top Tunes" ..... |
| 9:00 | "Honolulu Bound": | National Barn Dance: | 'Vox Pop': Parks John- | Mickey Alpert's Orch.. | Victor Herbert Melodies. |
| 9:15 | comedy; music .... | Henry Burr; soloists; | son; Graham McNamee | "Sons of the Pioneers"... | Victor Herbert Melodies. |
| 9:30 | "Saturday Night | vocal groups; "Hoosier | Arch Oboler's Plays: | Symphony Strings with | Victor Herbert Melodies. |
| 9:45 | Serenade" ..... | Hot Shots"; comedy.. | "Immortal Gentleman" | Alfred Wallenstein ... | Victor Herbert Melodies. |
| 10:00 | Your Hit Parade: | Barney Rapp's Orch.... | Atlantic Clipper talk ... | Jack Teagarden's Orch.. | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:15 | vocalist; quintet; | Barney Rapp's Orch.... | 'From Hollywood Today' | Jack Teagarden's Orch.. | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | M. Warnow's Or. | Al Donahue's Orchestra. | Charlie Barnette's Orch. | "Music by Moonlight"... | News Service ..... |
| 10:45 | Atlantic Clipper .. | Al Donahue's Orchestra. | Charlie Barnette's Orch. | "Music by Moonlight"... | Claude Sweeten's Orch.. |
| 11:00 | Weather; news ... | News; scores; weather.. | News Service ..... | Freddy Martin's Orch... | Jose Martinez's Orch.... |
| 11:15 | Sports; music .... | Tommy Dorsey's Orch... | Weather Service ..... | Woody Herman's Orch. | Rollo Hudson's Orch.... |
| 11:30 | Barry Wood's Orch. | Vincent Lopez's Orch.. | Horace Heidt's Orch.... | Frank Trumbauer's Or. | Don Meredith's Orch.... |
| 11:45 | Barry Wood's Orch. | Vincent Lopez's Orch. | Horace Heidt's Orch.... | Frank Trumbauer's Or. | News Service ..... |

## *Sunday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | Sunday Morning | Peerless Trio ..... | Organ and xylophone | Dudley Carrollers ..... | ..... |
| 8:15 | Prelude ..... | Instrumental trio .... | recital ..... | Dudley Carrollers ..... | ..... |
| 8:30 | 'Uncle Elmer's Song | "Tone Pictures" ..... | Weather Service ..... | "Musical Album" ..... | ..... |
| 8:45 | Circle' ..... | Tone Pictures: Weather | News Service ..... | "Musical Album" ..... | ..... |
| 9:00 | "From the Organ | "Coast-to-Coast on a | Travel talk ..... | "Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious service ..... |
| 9:15 | Loft": news ..... | Bus": children's prgrm | "Tom Terris" ..... | nade": recording ..... | Religious service ..... |
| 9:30 | Aubade for Strings. | "Coast-to-Coast on a | "Caravan": organ; so- | "Sunday Morning Sere- | Concert orchestra ..... |
| 9:45 | Aubade for Strings. | Bus": children's prgrm | loists; choir ..... | nade": recording ..... | Concert orchestra ..... |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air | NBC Dance Orchestra; | "Uncle Bob": children's | "Melody Market" ..... | "Operatic Airs" ..... |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air | Dinah Shore, songs.... | variety program ..... | "Melody Market" ..... | Religious service ..... |
| 10:30 | Atlantic Clipper .. | Atlantic Clipper ..... | Barry McKinley, songs. | Tremont Temple Bap- | Religious service ..... |
| 10:45 | Wings Over Jordan | Russian Melodies ..... | The Kidoodlers ..... | tist Church service.... | Lithuanian program ... |
| 11:00 | 'News and Rhythm' | News; weather; Journal | St. Paul's Service..... | Tremont Temple Bap- | Lithuanian program ... |
| 11:15 | 'News and Rhythm' | "Neighbor Nell" ..... | St. Paul's Service..... | tist Church service .... | "Music in the Modern |
| 11:30 | Major Bowes' Capi- | "Southernaires"; male | St. Paul's Service..... | Tremont Temple Bap- | Manner" ..... |
| 11:45 | tol Family ..... | quartet ..... | St. Paul's Service..... | tist Church service .... | The Italian Hour..... |
| 12:00 | News Service ..... | Music Hall: Symphony | Drama; music ..... | Student Radio Club.... | The Italian Hour..... |
| 12:15 | Program previews.. | Or.; Jean Tennyson, so- | Drama; music ..... | Student Radio Club.... | The Italian Hour..... |
| 12:30 | Salt Lake Choir | prano; Henrietta Schu- | University of Chicago | Italian string music.... | The Italian Hour..... |
| 12:45 | and organ ..... | mann, pianist ..... | Round Table ..... | Italian string music.... | The Italian Hour..... |
| 1:00 | "Gems of Melody" | "Waterloo Junction": | Religious program ..... | Talk from Mauretania . | Portuguese Hour ..... |
| 1:15 | Piano soloist ..... | dramatic sketch ..... | Religious program ..... | Don Arres, baritone.... | Portuguese Hour ..... |
| 1:30 | Soloist; organ .... | Norman Cloutier's Or- | News Service ..... | Harp soloist ..... | Portuguese Hour ..... |
| 1:45 | Kiwanis speakers .. | chestra; vocalists .... | Talks from Mauretania. | Network speakers ..... | Portuguese Hour ..... |
| 2:00 | "Democracy in Ac- | Magic Key: Philadelphia | "Sunday Dinner at Aunt | "Live and Learn"..... | "Voice of Israel"..... |
| 2:15 | tion": drama ... | Summe rSymphony Or.; | Fanny's"; variety .... | Concert Orchestra .... | "Voice of Israel"..... |
| 2:30 | "It Goes Like | Muriel Dickson; Conrad | Sunday Symphonette: | "Highlights, Halftones" | "Voice of Israel"..... |
| 2:45 | This": songs; or. | Thibault; glee club... | concert orchestra .... | News Service ..... | "Voice of Israel"..... |
| 3:00 | Brown University | Three Cheers: trio.... | "Sunday Drivers"; so- | Drama and music ..... | 'Friends of Mine"..... |
| 3:15 | and Pembroke Col- | "Bookman's Notebook".. | loists; orchestra .... | Drama and music ..... | Irish Minstrels ..... |
| 3:30 | lege Baccalau- | News; talk ..... | "Name the Place": trav- | Frank Trumbauer's Or. | Scandinavian Melodies. |
| 3:45 | reate Exercises .. | "Moonlight Sonata" .... | elogue game ..... | Frank Trumbauer's Or. | Scandinavian Melodies. |
| 4:00 | St. Louis Blues.... | "Sunday Vespers" ..... | "Rangers Serenade" .. | El Paso Troupadours: | "Top Tunes" ..... |
| 4:15 | St. Louis Blues .... | "Sunday Vespers" ..... | "Rangers Serenade" .. | Las Tapatias Trio.... | Frank Simone's String |
| 4:30 | International Polo | "Tapestry Musicale" .. | "The World Is Yours": | "Haven of Rest"..... | Orchestra ..... |
| 4:45 | Championship .... | "Tapestry Musicale" .. | dramatization ..... | "Haven of Rest"..... | Dramatization ..... |
| 5:00 | Organ recital ..... | Swiss music festival.... | "Hall of Fun": variety | Religious Hour ..... | Young People's Church. |
| 5:15 | "Just Dogs" ..... | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch... | program ..... | Religious Hour ..... | Young People's Church. |
| 5:30 | Ben Bernie and | Garden Gossip ..... | Paul Wing's Spelling | Religious Hour ..... | Young People's Church. |
| 5:45 | All the Lads ..... | "Letters Home" ..... | Bee ..... | Religious Hour ..... | Young People's Church. |
| 6:00 | The Hour of Mu- | Speaker; music ..... | Clotilda Zappala, so- | "Musical Steelmakers": | News Service ..... |
| 6:15 | sical Fun ..... | Speaker; music ..... | prano; organ ..... | variety program ..... | Music; baseball ..... |
| 6:30 | "Gateway to Holly- | "Grouch Club"; com- | News Service ..... | "Show of the Week": | Dramatization ..... |
| 6:45 | wood" ..... | edy: vocalist: orch. | Baseball comment ..... | Eddy Duchin's Orch... | Dramatization ..... |
| 7:00 | 'People's Platform': | "Popular Classics" .... | Jack Benny Program: | News Service ..... | Insurance talk ..... |
| 7:15 | informal discussion | "Popular Classics" .... | vocalists; orchestra | Bill McCune's Orchestra | "Frankie and Johnnie" |
| 7:30 | "Musical Play- | Radio Guild Dramas: | Bandwagon: Bill Carl- | "Design for Melody": | Frank Luther, songs.. |
| 7:45 | house": songs; or. | "The Bagman's Uncle" | gen's Orchestra ..... | concert orch.; vocalists | Frank Luther, songs.. |
| 8:00 | "The Adventures of | NBC Orchestra; Erich | Don Ameche: Edgar Ber- | American Forum of the | "150 years of Democ- |
| 8:15 | Ellery Queen: | Leinsdorf, conductor | gen; Donald Dickson; | Air: Senators Thomas | racy": speakers ..... |
| 8:30 | 'The Gum-Chew- | NBC Orchestra; Erich | D. Lamour; Alec Tem- | and Reynolds on "The | Arlington Conservatory |
| 8:45 | ing Millionaire' " | Leinsdorf, conductor .. | pleton; C. Bennett.... | Allen Bills" ..... | Orchestra ..... |
| 9:00 | Summer Hour: | C. Boyer; D. Nolan in | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages from the Clas- |
| 9:15 | Edith Dick; James | "Conquest," Part II . | Round" ..... | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | sical Album" ..... |
| 9:30 | Melton; Francia | Walter Winchell ..... | "American Album of | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages from the Clas- |
| 9:45 | White; orchestra . | Irene Rich; sketch..... | Familiar Music" ..... | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | sical Album" ..... |
| 10:00 | "Knickerbocker | News; Charlie Barnett's | The Circle; Lawrence | "Good Will Hour"..... | Bert Hirsch presents... |
| 10:15 | Playhouse"; drama | Orchestra ..... | Tibbett; Madeleine | "Good Will Hour"..... | Bert Hirsch presents... |
| 10:30 | H. V. Kaltenborn . | "Cheerio"; talk; music. | Carroll; Louis Brom- | "Good Will Hour"..... | News Service ..... |
| 10:45 | "Opinions" ..... | "Cheerio"; talk; music. | field, author; orch.... | "Good Will Hour"..... | "Pages from the Clas- |
| 11:00 | News; Sammy | News; scores; weather.. | News Service ..... | "Stars Over Manhattan" | sical Album" ..... |
| 11:15 | Kaye's Orchestra . | "The Music You Want". | Weather Service ..... | Larry Clinton's Orch... | "Pages from the Clas- |
| 11:30 | Henry King's Or.. | "The Music You Want". | Glen Miller's Orchestra | Larry Clinton's Orch... | sical Album" ..... |
| 11:45 | Henry King's Or.. | "The Music You Want". | Glen Miller's Orchestra | Larry Clinton's Orch.. | News Service ..... |

## *Monday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | Drama: music .... | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | "David Harum"; sketch. | Kiwanis speakers ..... | Network speaker ..... |
| 11:15 | Scattergood Baines | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | "Lorenzo Jones" ..... | Kiwanis speakers ..... | "Let There Be Light".. |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister"; play | Weather; music ..... | "Young Widder Brown". | Musical Calisthenics ... | Cooking School ..... |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" .... | Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger | "The Road of Life".... | Highlights Halftones .. | News Service ..... |
| 12:00 | Commentator ..... | News; Noonday Review | "The Carters"; sketch. | News Service ..... | "Italian Airs" ..... |
| 12:15 | "Nancy James" .... | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch. | Agricultural talk ..... | Italian program ..... |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" .... | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," songs.... | Italian string music.... | Sports; weather; tides |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday". | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia"..... | Italian string music.... | George Wheeler, songs. |
| 1:00 | "The Goldbergs" .. | Blaufuss's Orchestra . | News Service ..... | Women's Club News.... | "The Monitor News"... |
| 1:15 | Dramatic sketch .. | "Your Farm Reporter".. | Don Artiste, pianist .... | "On Parade" ..... | "Musical Mailbox" ..... |
| 1:30 | "Road of Life"..... | "The Rambler" ..... | Marjorie Mills Hour.... | "On Parade" ..... | "Musical Mailbox" ..... |
| 1:45 | Dramatization .... | Charioteers Quartet .... | Marjorie Mills Hour.... | "Voice of Experience".. | "Classical Album" ..... |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch ... | "Adventures in Read- | "Betty and Bob"..... | Sport reports ..... | "Classical Album" ..... |
| 2:15 | Dramatization .... | ing": dramatization.. | "Grimm's Daughter".. | Sport comment ..... | "Classical Album" ..... |
| 2:30 | "Your Family" .... | "Manhattan Melodies"; | "Valiant Lady"; sketch. | "Accordiana" ..... | "Classical Album" ..... |
| 2:45 | "Girl Marries" ... | Norman Cloutier's Or. | Hymns of All Churches.. | Sport comment ..... | News Service ..... |
| 3:00 | News Service ..... | U. S. Marine Band.... | "Mary Marlin" ..... | Interviews ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 3:15 | "Monday Matinee". | U. S. Marine Band.... | "Ma Perkins"; sketch.. | "Concert Hall" ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 3:30 | Columbia Chamber | U. S. Marine Band.... | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Government reports .... | Sport reports ..... |
| 3:45 | Orchestra ..... | Weather; news ..... | "The Guiding Light"... | Ruvinsky Ensemble .... | Sport reports ..... |
| 4:00 | Community Bulletin | Club Matinee; variety... | "Backstage Wife" ..... | "Hits and Encores"... | Sport reports ..... |
| 4:15 | C. Hector's Orches- | Club Matinee; variety... | "Stella Dallas"; drama. | "Moods in Music"..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 4:30 | tra; vocalist ..... | Club Matinee; variety... | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | Wayne and Dick, songs | Sport reports ..... |
| 4:45 | Rhythmaires; orch. | Club Matinee; news .... | "Midstream"; sketch | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra. | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:00 | The Boston Hour.. | Ish-Ti-Opi, Indian bari- | Glen Miller's Orchestra | Sport reports ..... | "Comic Page Club".... |
| 5:15 | The Boston Hour.. | tone; orchestra ..... | Ireene Wicker ..... | Sport reports ..... | "White Brigade" ..... |
| 5:30 | Rotary speaker ... | Musicale ..... | "Billy and Betty"..... | Sport reports ..... | Sport reports ..... |
| 5:45 | Interviews ..... | Dance Interlude ..... | "Little Orphan Annie". | Sport comment ..... | News Service ..... |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; weather ..... | News Service ..... | Dinner Concert ..... | Italian Review ..... |
| 6:15 | "Howie Wing"; sk. | Fred Hoey; music..... | "Sports Roundup" ..... | Dinner Concert ..... | Italian Review ..... |
| 6:30 | "Sport Rendezvous' | Ray Perkins, pianist... | "Bandstand" ..... | Sport reports ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 6:45 | Speaker; music .... | Lowell Thomas, news.... | "Buck Rogers"; sketch. | News Service ..... | Sport comment ..... |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Orphans of Divorce"; | Fred Waring's Orch.... | Commentator ..... | Dinner Dance Music... |
| 7:15 | "Lum and Abner" | dramatization ..... | "Musical Rendezvous" . | Talk; music ..... | News Service ..... |
| 7:30 | Zddie Cantor, va- | Ted Travers' Orchestra | "Inside of Sports" ..... | "The Lone Ranger"; | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | riety program .... | "Science on the March" | "Names in the News"... | dramatic sketch ..... | "Princess of Song"..... |
| 8:00 | "Tune-Up Time": | Order of Adventures. | Al Pearce and His Gang: | Sport program ..... | "150 years of Democ- |
| 8:15 | music; comedy .... | true tall tales..... | Carl Hoff's Orchestra | Sport program ..... | racy": speakers ..... |
| 8:30 | Tom Howard and | Kroll String Quartet... | Margaret Speaks, so- | Preview of trans-Pacific | "Around the Town".... |
| 8:45 | George Sheldon .... | Kroll String Quartet... | prano; symphony orch. | Yacht Race ..... | "Around the Town".... |
| 9:00 | Theater: William | "Time and Tempo".... | Elmer F. Andrews, talk | Network program ..... | Concert Melodies ..... |
| 9:15 | Powell; Claudette | "Time and Tempo".... | "Al Roth Presents" .... | Edwin C. Hill ..... | Concert Melodies ..... |
| 9:30 | Colbert in "The | "National Forum" ..... | Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, at | "Author! Author!"; lit- | King Cole Swingsters .. |
| 9:45 | Ex-Mrs. Bradford" | "National Forum" ..... | Adv. Fed. U. S. A. .... | erary game ..... | Hollywood Ensemble .. |
| 10:00 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | "True or False"..... | Marek Weber's Orch.; | Foreign news comment. | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:15 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | "True or False"..... | soloist; quartet ..... | "Detective O'Malley" | Stan Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Columbia Work- | "Magnolia Blossoms"; | Al Donahue's Orchestra. | "Pageant of Melody": | News Service ..... |
| 10:45 | shop: drama ..... | Fisk Jubilee Choir..... | Al Donahue's Orchestra. | Henry Weber's Orches- | Claude Sweeten's Orch.. |
| 11:00 | Weather; news .... | News; scores; weather.. | News Service ..... | tra; soloists ..... | Jose Martinez's Orch.... |
| 11:15 | Sports; music ..... | "The Music You Want". | Weather Service ..... | J. Vanosdell's Orchestra | Rollo Husdon's Orch.... |
| 11:30 | Del Courtney's Or- | "The Music You Want". | Horace Heidt's Orch.... | Eddy Duchin's Orchestra | Don Meredith's Orch.... |
| 11:45 | chestra ..... | "The Music You Want". | Horace Heidt's Orch.... | Eddy Duchin's Orchestra | News Service ..... |

# Uncle Josh to Appear Again As 'Old Homestead' Is Revived

(Continued from Page 9)

saying is. Mr. Thompson expanded the piece into a 40-minute skit. Still the cash customers clamored for more. Then he made a two-act playlet, finally a full three-act show and it ran and ran.

"What made it go over so big?" you ask Mr. Hanna.

"Because it was the real thing. People sat in the theater and didn't watch a play, they re-lived their childhood on the farm. It was true to life, because it was pretty much a true story, and the characters were real.

**Real Characters**

"Mr. Thompson told me once that Josh Whitcomb was just old Capt. Otis Whitcomb, who lived on the hill yonder, where the Whitcombs still live, and Joshua Holbrook rolled into one."

The story of "The Old Homestead" deals with Ruth Stratton who is sought by both Ben Eastman and Rube Whitcomb, son of Joshua. Ruth Stratton who is sought by, both Ben Eastman and Rube Whitcomb, son of Joshua. Ruth gives her heart to Rube, but before their romance reaches matrimony, Rube is falsely accused of robbing the bank where he is employed.

Though released, Rube is conscious of being in the public eye; moreover, he is jealous of Ben. He leaves for New York and soon reports that the "Big City" has overcome his simple Yankee morals drift back to "The Old Homestead."

Joshua goes to the city to find his boy. The scene takes place before the Grace Church on Broadway at night. An old play bill says: "There is a delicate strain of pathos in this act. The meeting of the honest New England father with his boy, as he comes staggering into his father's arms, and falls headlong, and the father's tirade against a government 'who takes a revenue from a poison, which paralyzes our children,' are touching and inimitable."

The play ends with a scene back in the homestead on New Year's eve.

**Sleighbells Ring**

There is snow on the ground, and cold, too. Sleighbells ring in the distance, for a party was made up to drive over to Keene and meet Rube who has reformed and is coming home to farm the place on shares with his father. Josh and Aunt Matilda sit before the cracking hickory log fire. In the wings a double quartet sings "The Old Red Cradle."

"Joshua," says Aunt Matilda, "go and turn the damper in the stove pipe cuz all the heat's a-goin' up the chimbly."

The sleighbells again are heard in the distance, coming nearer, now. Soon Reuben, looking fine, is in the room.

"Father, I'd like to know something about Ruth. I'd like to know now, and I won't ask again."

"Ain't ye got over that, Rube? No, I s'pose not; couldn't expect it. Wa-al, I might as well tell yeou fust as last. They do say she's going to marry Ben Eastman."

"I thought maybe that was it. Well, it serves me right. I wasn't good enough for her."

Just then there is a knock on the door. It is Ben Eastman. Ruth has told him she still loves Rube, can love no other. Ben has come to do the generous thing. Soon he departs, his sleighbells are heard fading away. There comes another knock at the door and it opens slowly, as though pushed by a timid one.

"Ruth!" exclaims Reuben.

"High gun! Guess I'll go look at the fire," says discreet old Joshua.

"I have come to you, instead of waiting for you to come to me. Was that right?" asks Ruth.

Such was the stuff from which the hit of 1875 to 1910 was spun. Dollars poured in upon Denman Thompson who spent $125,000 in building himself a great 26-room house in West Swanzey. He lived there until his passing in 1911 and filled it with art treasures from the world around. He had a Louis XIV parlor with gold leaf furniture, Sevres vases, and Dresden dolls. He had a Victorian dining-room, with an oil painting of Victoria given to him by Her Majesty after a command performance in London.

While many of the things are gone now, a surprising number still are around. From 1911 to 1921, the place was in the hands of a conscientious caretaker, and since 1921 the Knights of Pythias have operated it as a home for retired members. They take pride, as does all Swanzey, in preserving the traditions of "The Old Homestead."

# Morss Will Aids Institutions

More than $500,000 is bestowed upon numerous educational, charitable, medical, art, and other institutions under the will of John Wells Morss, just filed with Arthur W. Sullivan, Suffolk Register of Probate. Mr. Morss, who owned a large number of shares in the Simplex Wire & Cable Company, left half his estate to 12 nephews and nieces.

Among beneficiaries are Harvard College, $200,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $50,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $10,000; Old South Society of Boston, $25,000; Boston Y. M. C. A., $10,000; Salvation Army, $10,000; Community Health Association of Boston, $15,000; Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, $25,000; Robert Gould Shaw House, $10,000; Family Welfare Society, $10,000; Fogg Art Museum, $10,000; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., $20,000; Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss., $10,000. There were also many other bequests.

# German Society Sponsors Festival

The 50th anniversary of the German Educational Society of Boston will be celebrated at Mechanics Hall tonight at 8 o'clock when the organization will sponsor the 27th Singing Festival of the Connecticut State Singing Association.

The program will include compositions by Wagner, Verdi, Schubert, Hageman, and Cowan, to be sung by Charles Kullman, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Under the direction of Alexander Thiede, the State Symphony Orchestra will play Wagner's Overture to "Die Meistersinger," "Der Freischutz" by Von Weber, the Scherzo from "Midsummernight's Dream" by Mendelssohn, and the "Romeo and Juliet" fantasia by Tchaikovsky.

Songs by Pracht, Kraemer, Jungst, Foster, Speaks, and Gelbke will be sung by members of the men's and women's choruses.

# Boston Chamber Head Off for World Congress

To attend the Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, at Copenhagen, Denmark, during the week of June 25, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is today en route to Europe aboard the liner Washington of the United States Lines.

Mr. Wadsworth, as chairman of the American Section of the International Chamber, is to make one of the chief addresses at a plenary session of the Congress, on Tuesday, June 27, on the topic "Trade Relations Between Nations." Following the Copenhagen meeting, Mr. Wadsworth will spend some time in Paris and London, observing business conditions and will return on the Normandie, sailing from Southampton, July 5.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# Joe Duck Pecks Out of Shell Into Weston Family's Bosom

This is the story of Joseph—a duck extraordinary.

Joseph is the three-year-old pet of Betty and Freddie Weston, especially Freddie. Joseph lives on Bertrand Road, Auburndale. He has winter quarters in the cellar and a summer pen in the back yard, but is by no means confined to these habitats. He plays with the other Weston pets—a Pomeranian named Mitzi and a collie named Danny. He prattles endlessly in a duckese which some folk might not understand but which offers no difficulties to the Weston family. They call him Joe.

Joe is a mallard with green and grey markings, a white ring which circles his neck like a dress collar, and wings twice as long as mallards customarily possess. He is very handsome. And he is very happy.

Once upon a time, however, Joe was just a little yellow bundle of down, and not a very happy one, at that. As a nameless egg, he had lived under a pine tree on the bank of the Charles River.

One day, Joe's mother was sitting on her nest when she became aware of a scratching and a cracking. Joe's brothers and sisters were breaking out of their shells. But not Joe. Mrs. D. tapped her webbed foot a little impatiently and then made for the river with the rest of her brood.

Joe was alone in the world—and not even out of his shell yet. He might have taken heart had he known anything about "The Ugly Duckling." Even so, when one's mother and brothers and sisters swim away leaving one alone in an egg shell, literature can be pretty cold comfort.

As the ripples behind the departing mother and ducklings began to spread out of sight, the Westons rescued Joe. Actually, Freddie and Betty had been frantically trying to recall the mother with their shouts. But to no avail. Joe looked up appealingly from his shell, which was now half open.

That was enough for the Westons.

Home they went, found a strawberry box which they lined with flannel and in which Joe was soon comfortably ensconsed. But his favorite place for a nap was the soft fur of Mitzi's chest. Despite her name, Mitzi has more of the maternal than of the gay butterfly about her.

Joe also made friends with the Weston's kitten. Sometimes the kitten forgot that Joe was only a small duck and got a bit rough when they were playing. Whereupon Joe would fasten with his beak onto the cat's tail and swing madly.

As he grew, Joe's field of activities enlarged. That summer, he moved to a big pen in the garden. In the winter, he swam in the set tubs in the cellar. Joe never even thought of his brothers and sisters or of his indifferent mother any more.

But the Westons did. On the following Spring, they tearfully decided that Joe must be allowed to choose between them and freedom. Sadly, Freddie took him to the Charles. At the insistance of a skeptical Metropolitan District Police officer—who had obviously never had an affectionate duck follow him wherever he went—Freddie pushed Joe off a dock into the water three times. Three times, Joe climbed back with a great flapping of wings and crying.

"That's enough," said Freddie firmly to the puzzled bluecoat as he and Joe marched triumphantly back to the Weston's car. Joe has often been to the river since even when other ducks are around. But there seems to be a wariness between them—like delegates to an arms conference.

One Spring, Joe learned to play his own brand of marbles, throwing them back over his head. He flies after Freddie sometimes. But his only attempt at genuine soaring ended in his bumping smack into a tree. He drifted to the ground looking as discomfited and hapless as Donald Duck, a distant relative. Twice, at the request of their teachers, Freddie or Elizabeth have taken Joe to school, where he responds politely to all friendly advances until it is time to go home.

Joe has a variety of tricks which are better seen than described. For a while Freddie gave him harmonica lessons, thinking that if one duck had made good in Hollywood, then why shouldn't another. Joe was a little puzzled by all this. He tried hard. But it may be that he just isn't musical.

After a variety of diets including dog food and bread—he has always been too much of a gourmet to touch the grain which he is supposed to eat—Joe devours from 30 to 36 hard-boiled eggs a week.

He is very happy.—**John D. Beaufort.**

# They Knew Him When He Was an Egg

By a Staff Photographer

**Just Jo-jo**

**Left: Freddy Weston and Jo-jo. Right: Freddy and Betty Weston, Joseph the Duck, and the two dogs.**

# Metcalf at the Pops

**The Arts in Boston**

The house was sold out last night at the Pops when Mr. Fiedler introduced Albion Metcalf as piano soloist in the Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto No. 5 in E flat major. This was Mr. Metcalf's first appearance at these concerts. He has been favorably known as a pianist of ability and his recitals have been a source of gratification to those who have followed his career. His first appearance in Boston more than a decade ago revealed him as a musician of serious intentions.

His performance last night led us to think that Mr. Metcalf had somewhat missed the scope of the "Emperor" concerto. It is a work, broadly conceived, that demands bold, sweeping strokes in its etching. Mr. Metcalf gave a faithful performance, but there were no unexpected revelations, no small touches which would set this apart from a well routined performance of any other time. Mr. Metcalf's touch is firm and his playing was well-balanced with that of the orchestra, which lent him sympathetic support. The performance won the artist prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

For orchestral items, Mr. Fiedler offered operatic excerpts from Wagner and Wolf-Ferrari, the Jacchia arrangement of a pair of negro spirituals, the Chabrier "España" rhapsody, a Strauss waltz, the Slavonic Dance by Dvořák and the "Jazz Pizzicato" by Anderson, which gave the audience a very amusing five minutes. Regular patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra would never have recognized Mr. Theodorowicz, for instance, in his new role of jazz strummer, and others of the orchestra, including Mr. Fiedler, appeared to get the maximum amount of fun from the piece. By popular acclaim it was repeated. So too was an encore march by Morse, interpolated earlier in the program. One had only to sit through the program last night to realize the reason for the present popularity of the Pops. G. M. S.

# New Handbook On Industry July 1

Complete figures on industrial production, employment, value of products, cost of material for fuel and power, for the more than 3,000 counties in the United States, and similar data for every city of more than 10,000 population, are now available to businessmen, in the new "Industrial Market Data Handbook," issued by the United States Government.

It is expected to be released about July 1—the first survey of American industry that has been presented in this form—according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The book gives additional information on the county location of 169,111 manufacturing plants and the industries in which they are operating.

A county location table for each of the 23,000 miles in the country and summary data on industrial production and employment in the mines by counties, is provided for the first time.

# Hillcrest Gardens Posts Horticultural Lecture List

The schedule of lectures on horticulture to be given at Hillcrest Gardens, in Weston, has been announced to begin Wednesday, June 28, continuing each week thereafter until Labor Day.

Hillcrest Gardens is a co-operative summer school in horticulture, conducted by Miss Marian Roby Case. For 30 years Miss Case has annually employed 20 boys at Hillcrest, paying them for their work, which is done under supervision, and conducting a daily study period in gardening. Each Wednesday an authority on horticulture lectures to the group. The public is permitted to attend the talks. The first lecture, on June 28, will be given by Mr. Victor Schmitt, Superintendent and Curator of the Arnold Arboretum.

* * *

**"The Book Review Parade"**

North Shore residents are interested in the announcement that "The Book Parade," a series of literary afternoons inaugurated last summer, will begin its 1939 season Tuesday, June 27, at 3 p. m., when Mrs. William Stuart Forbes will open her home, "Lone Tree Farm," in Hamilton, for the occasion. Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, who is spending the summer at "Rocklea," Little's Point, heads the committee for the three literary afternoons which will benefit the scholarship fund of Camp Winnecunnet, maintained at Martha's Vineyard by the Boston Y. W. C. A. She will be assisted by Mrs. Robert C. Dodge, Mrs. Frank C. Nichols, Mrs. George E. Warren, Mrs. James O. Foss, Mrs. William C. Chick.

Alice Dickson Bond will be the reviewer, choosing for her comments outstanding books of current interest. The three events will take place the last Tuesday of the three summer months and will be followed by tea. Mrs. Albert Cameron Burrage will open "Sea Home" in Manchester for the second afternoon, Tuesday, July 25, and Mrs. Charles A. Proctor will open "Blythswood," at Little's Point, Aug. 29, for the closing event.

* * *

**Cohasset Carnival**

The Cohasset Carnival, which annually attracts visitors from one end of the South Shore to the other, is announced for Wednesday, June 28. As usual, the event will be held on the village green, flanked on one side by St. Stephens Church, whose bells will ring the call to the carnival, and on the other side by the historic First Church, whose 200-year-old interior will be an appropriate setting for the dramatic production of Kate Douglas Wiggin's play "Peabody Pew," to be presented in the afternoon and again in the evening after the outdoor supper served on the lawn of the Congregational Church, which also borders the green.

Preparing the various attractions for the day, which will include, besides other things, a carillon concert, a children's pageant and a pet parade, are Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Obediah Grossman, Bertram Pratt, Chester Cooper, Miss Elizabeth Daun, Miss Madeline Ellis, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. Albert Seaver, Mrs. Frederick Thayer, Mrs. Dean James, Mrs. Philip Towle, Mrs. Henry B. Pennell, Jr., Mrs. Henry Cunningham, Miss Elaine Wing, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sherbrooke.—**Wanda MacDowell.**

# Around the Corner—

**Stalled Baby Buggy**—A call for help from a citizens' alarm box on a busy Boston street corner yesterday sent two patrolmen hastening to the scene.

What they found was a baby carriage with a broken wheel, surveyed by a perplexed mother. They had the wheel welded in a near by garage.

"Thanks," said the mother.

"You're very welcome," said the policemen.

* * *

**Farthest Waiting Job**—Work of many varieties in many different places awaits this year's crop of college graduates, but Boston University believes one of this year's School of Theology seniors holds the local record for distance of his employment. He is Carlton H. Foss of Laconia, N. H., who sails next month for Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, to teach in a Methodist Boys School there. This week he received his Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree from the University. He graduated from the B. U. College of Liberal Arts in 1933 and received his master's degree from the Graduate School in 1936.

* * *

**Ice Pond Divers**—Four South Portland, Me., boys read a lot in the papers about salvaging operations around the sunken submarine Squalus. The idea of diving intrigued them. One of them, Roger Wallingford, designed a helmet. The others helped him build it, using a five-gallon paint can, 30 feet of hose, about 50 pounds of lead and an air pump borrowed from a filling station.

This week they have been taking turns at exploring the bottom of a nearby ice pond. They have been down 35 feet, they say, and have stayed under as long as 25 minutes.

* * *

**Picture Writing**—Perhaps hikers just naturally lean toward adaptations of the blaze-mark idea for the guidance of later comers along the trails they follow. But whether that is the reason the 1939 American Youth Hostels Handbook seems to represent a trend back to the picture writing of ancient days. Some pages look more like an inscription on some long-buried tablet than the description of hostels which they really are. Rows of tiny symbolic drawings take the place of much type. A minute conventionalized locomotive, for instance, means railroad service; a milk bottle means groceries at hostel; two wavy lines with a silhouetted head above them indicate swimming; a cross means a church, and so on. Altogether there are 29 of the symbols.

* * *

**Harvard Shows Its Color**—Just which of the many shades of red is "crimson"? Harvard knows.

The official Harvard crimson kerchief, adopted by the university's Governing Board in 1910 as their official selection, kept on deposit in the university archives, is now on public exhibit at Widener Library. The kerchief is part of a display of athletic trophies and mementoes of student activities.

Among the athletic souvenirs is the football suit worn in the seasons of 1875, 1876, and 1877, by W. P. Lombard, of the Class of 1878. The outfit consisted of a woolen skull cap, flannel trousers, and a knitted jersey sweater.

Also shown are early and modern student theses in the college and graduate schools; lecture notes and class themes, diaries, notebooks, accounts books and scrap books; and early catechism books, into which students used to copy standard questions and answers.

## Youngsters Offer Services

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—The Golden Seal Lifesaving Club here, made up of both girls and boys, but sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., has offered its services free to any outings to the beaches during the summer months. The only cost will be transportation and meals.

# Summer Sailings For Europe Draw Big Tourist List

**Week-end Sailings**

Marking the start of the summer sailings of tourists from Boston to Europe, the Cunard White Star liner Samaria, with Capt. Robert Sharpe on the bridge, sails from East Boston at 10 o'clock tonight for Galway, Cobh, and Liverpool. The Samaria is one of seven deep-water passenger liners scheduled to visit Boston among the fleet of 40 vessels of all types over the week end.

Aboard the Samaria will be 301 passengers, the largest group of tourists to sail from Boston thus far this year. On the passenger list are the names of students, professional people, businessmen and theatrical leaders. They include: John H. Doyle, Worcester textile engineer, and Mrs. Doyle; Howard Converse Gould of Milton well known in financial circles, and Mrs. Gould; J. Frederick Holmes of West Medford, well known Faneuil Hall marketman, with Mrs. Holmes, and Henry M. Willard of Newton, President of the Bureau of University Travel.

Another sailing today was the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, leaving Commonwealth Pier shortly before noon for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

All five other liners in this week end's marine parade are incoming, led by the Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines, in this morning from a special cruise to Halifax where about 300 passengers participated in the welcome for King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Tomorow morning the Cunard White Star liner Scythia is due from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway, with 73 passengers for Boston and 158 for New York. Also due tomorrow is the Excalibur of the American Export Lines from the Mediterranean and the United States Lines' steamer American Trader from London, both with passengers and freight.

Monday, the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships is due from British Guiana, the British West Indies and Bermuda.

# Experts Consider Navy Plane Shop On Dorchester Bay

Construction of a repair plant for sea and air planes at Squantum, is planned by the United States Navy, to be the largest of its type in the United States, it was disclosed by E. J. MacEwan, secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, at a recent hearing before United States Army Engineers, relative to channel improvements in Dorchester Bay.

The new plant is more or less contingent upon a deep channel through Dorchester Bay, Mr. MacEwan said. Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was put on record as favoring the proposed 30-foot channel through Dorchester Bay, from deep water of President Roads to the Naval Airbase at Squantum, to accommodate the Navy's smaller plane carriers.

Industry, too, awaits the improvement before launching developments, the engineers were told. The New England Transportation Company stands ready to spend out $9,000,000 in developing 110 acres of land on the Quincy side of the Neponset River, according to Matthew P. Sheehan of that company.

This development would be for the handling and storage of more than 1,000,00 barrels of petroleum products. Another project, dependent upon the improvement, is that of the Bay State Coal Distilling Company, according to Ralph L. Merrill, of that company, who said a plant would be erected for securing by-products from coal, ultimately using 1,000 tons of coal a day.

# Goodwin Praises May Auto Record

Commenting on the 41 highway fatalities in Massachusetts in May, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today that this was a "remarkable record." There has been a reduction in the number of automobile fatalities every month this year compared with last year, he noted—except in January, in which "driving conditions were abnormally bad," with glare ice present almost daily on highway surfaces.

"The record of automobile fatalities for the month of May is most remarkable," said Mr. Goodwin. "With the greatest number of cars ever on the road, and the highest gasoline consumption, only 41 persons were killed during May, which is the lowest number since 1922, when there were less than half as many cars."

## U. S. Accepts Housing Bid

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States accepted June 16 Sweden's invitation to take part in an International Congress for Housing and Town Planning at Stockholm, Sweden, July 8 to 15.

# Practical Education Finds Expression in Old Lyceum Hall

**By Donald O. J. Messenger**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Up the slopes of Meeting House Hill, in Dorchester, and into white-pillared Lyceum Hall on the summit, hundreds of people streamed Thursday night—just as they did 100 years ago, with green fields around them, when the Hall was first opened. Ever since then it has stood for the enlightenment which means confidence. At first it was the social and intellectual center of the community. Since 1891 it has been used by the school system—for development of educational plans which have grown into Boston's present system of instruction in practical and mechanical arts.

Thursday night it was the graduates of the school—who trace their success in craftsmanship to its instruction and much of their sense of contentment with life in general to its unique atmosphere—who gathered in affectionate tribute to its influence.

Men who have succeded well in the electrical and radio field handled again the well-worn panels on which are mounted examples of fundamental circuits, and looked reminiscently on the old telephone instruments and signal systems. Graduates who are prospering in metal working industries looked again at the neatly arranged tool kits, with prominent "tin snips," in the sheet metal shop. Others now succeeding in furniture and building trades strolled again through the woodworking shop.

Many of them went to this school—which has always stressed co-ordination between hand work and academies—because somehow they "didn't quite click" in the regular schools. But here, where a practical reason for every classroom study was so easily recognized in problems met in the shops, school study began to have a new interest for them—and this interest meant good marks.

So well has this plan of co-ordination worked out—in the "one - big - family" atmosphere which is maintained even today in the school—that some boys who spent their sixth, seventh, and eighth grade years in it have succeeded in making good records later in English High School and, later, in Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other colleges.

Responsible for much of the friendliness pervading this oldest building now in use as a Boston schoolhouse are Miss Mary A. Starkey, Master's Assistant in charge of this unit of the Mather School District, and Miss Anne Mackenzie, who takes care of the classroom half of the work of the electrical group. Both of them have been associated with the Mather District schools for something like 35 years—Miss Mackenzie, before that, taught in Glasgow, Scotland—and with the Lyceum Hall School for a score of years.

Miss Starkey is a great world traveler in summer vacation times, and she delights in sharing her experiences in Europe, the Orient, and the odd corners she prefers to explore, with "her boys." Not long ago they presented her with a movie camera, and now she brings them back color movies of her adventures.

"When the boys have done something particularly well," she explained, "I call them out of the shops and classes and we have a little movie party, with some singing, too, usually. That's the kind of a school this is!"

Miss Mackenzie beamed approval. "You see it really is unique," she said, "and that's why we and the boys love it—and that's why the reunion this week meant so much to the graduates."

# Beano Ban Holds In Weymouth

WEYMOUTH, Mass. — Selectmen emphatically declared today there would be no reconsideration of their decision banning Sunday beano and bingo games for the remainder of the year despite urgent pleas to the contrary in the name of charity and because of petitions.

Sandy Roulston, Chairman, casting the deciding vote after it had been tied, said that rumors the Selectmen had been "bought out" was reason enough, if for no other, to refuse reconsideration. Numerous fraternal organizations have sent delegations to the Selectmen's meeting demanding favorable action.


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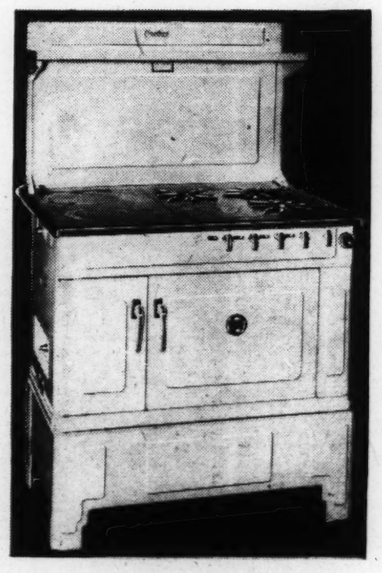


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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,000
Previous day's sales 399,940
1939 volume to date 103,251,145
1938 volume to date 97,980,788

## Leading Stocks Incline Slightly Toward Recovery

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Slight leanings toward recovery were displayed by leading stocks in today's market, although many issues had difficulty in negotiating an advance.

Dealings were exceptionally quiet throughout. Prices were a shade mixed at the start, but minor plus signs were in the majority in the final hour.

Traders were still timid, brokers said, because of the continued Far Eastern tension. The British-Japanese controversy apparently tended to offset a fairly good brand of domestic news, both from Washington and the industrial front.

Prominent shares on the upside were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Sperry, Eastern Air Lines, Santa Fe, U. S. Gypsum, American Smelting, and Union Carbide.

### Bonds Slightly Higher

Strong action of several loans lifted an otherwise narrow bond market out of the routine class today.

Portland General Electric 4½s advanced more than 2 points on substantial turnover following reports the company was virtually assured of a contract to purchase power from the Bonneville Federal power project.

Wall Street interests hailed the plan as an important step toward a rapprochement between the government and the utilities.

In the carrier division Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s got more than a 2-point lift on news a Federal Court had approved a reorganization plan for the road.

Elsewhere the trend seemed to be toward slightly higher price ground, although there were still plenty of small losers.

Fractionally on the plus side were Standard Oil of N. J 2¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, and Loew's 3½s. Small losers included Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Gains of 4 32ds of a point among U. S. Governments were balanced by losses of as much.

Loans of Denmark were under mild pressure in a quiet foreign division.

## National Tea Wins Sales Tax Refund

ST. PAUL (AP)—The National Tea Company won a refund of chain store gross sales taxes paid under a Minnesota law that was repealed by the extra Legislature of 1937 when the State Supreme Court declared the statute unconstitutional.

By the decision, which affirmed a Ramsey County District Court ruling, the company will receive a refund of approximately $88,000 in gross sales taxes paid between enactment of the law in 1933 and its repeal.

Graduated taxes on chain store gross sales volume imposed by the act ranged from one-twentieth of one per cent on the first $100,000 to one per cent on $1,000,000.

The Supreme Court held the levy violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which guarantees to all persons "the equal protection of the laws."

In addition, the opinion said, the law clashed with Article Nine, Section One, of the State Constitution, which provides that "taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects."

## Brokers' Loans Down $29,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $524,000,000. The week ended June 14 and the total represented a decrease of $29,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $522,000,000.

## Boston Stocks

June 17

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 721½ | 721½ | 721½ | 721¼ |
| 8.00 | Bos Edison | 147⅜ | 147⅜ | 147⅜ | 147 |
| 2.00 | Bos Her-Trav | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅜ |
| .. | Copper Range | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2.50 | Fir N Stores | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | 46¾ |
| .. | Mass Util As | 26 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 6.00c | N E T&T | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| .. | North Butte | 35c | 35c | 35c | 35c |
| .. | Shawmut Aso | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| .. | Torrington* | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2.50 | Unit Sh M | 83⅜ | 83½ | 83½ | 83¼ |
| .. | Shawmut As | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ |

## Dow-Jones Averages

| | 30 Ind | 20 Rails | 15 Util |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 135.33 | 27.25 | 23.48 |
| Net change | +.66 | +.27 | +.13 |
| Previous close | 134.67 | 26.98 | 23.35 |
| 1939 high | 154.85 | 34.33 | 26.52 |
| 1939 low | 121.44 | 24.14 | 20.71 |

*Preliminary.

### Railroad Would Split Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to split its stock on a basis of 5 shares for one. The company proposed issuing 448,500 shares of common capital stock, $20 par value, in exchange for 89,700 shares of outstanding common capital stock, par value $100.

### Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 81.2 | 81.2 | 81.2 | 81.3 |
| October | 79.2 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 79.1 |
| December | 78.8 | 78.7 | 78.8 | 78.6 |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64¾ | 53 | Abbott L (1.60a) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | Jun16 |
| 45 | 31½ | Acme Steel (1) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Jun16 |
| 11 | 6¾ | Adams Ex (.10g) | 4 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jun16 |
| 25 | 19½ | Adam-Mill (½g) | 2 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | Jun13 |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | Jun16 |
| 65⅝ | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 3 | 50⅜ | 50¼ | 50⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jun16 |
| 10 | 6⅜ | Alaska Jun (1) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 1¼ | ¾ | Alleghany Corp | 13 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jun16 |
| 12¾ | 5⅛ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jun 8 |
| 147⅛ | 61⅜ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 73⅜ | 71¼ | 73⅜ | Jun16 |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Jun 8 |
| 19 | 9 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jun13 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-Lud Steel | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Allen Industries | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | Jun15 |
| 193 | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 4 | 163½ | 162¾ | 163¼ | Jun16 |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | M'y26 |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mill (¾) | 2 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Jun16 |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 70 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (½g) | 1 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (½g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Amal Leather | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jun15 |
| 19 | 13½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jun 5 |
| 70 | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 6 | 67¼ | 67 | 67¼ | Jun16 |
| 24¼ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (.70g) | 1 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | Jun14 |
| 31 | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 3 | 29⅝ | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 173¼ | 103¼ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 3 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jun16 |
| 8 | 3⅞ | Am Bosch | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | Jun16 |
| 54½ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (¼g) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | |
| 100⅝ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 1 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | +1 |
| 178½ | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 174¾ | 174¾ | 174¾ | Jun16 |
| 35 | 17½ | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | + ⅝ |
| 55 | 32 | Am Car pf | 2 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | Jun15 |
| 24½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C(.30g) | 4 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | Jun16 |
| 115½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jun 8 |
| 123¾ | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | Jun15 |
| 83¼ | 51¼ | Am Colortype | 1 | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | Jun13 |
| 11⅛ | 5¾ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jun15 |
| 10½ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jun15 |
| 53⅜ | 25⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jun16 |
| 6 | 4¾ | Am European | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | Jun14 |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 173⅜ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 4 | 15¼ | 15 | 15⅛ | Jun16 |
| 20½ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 3 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ¼ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 9 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | Jun15 |
| 15 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (1) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Jun15 |
| 5⅛ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Jun16 |
| 35½ | 25⅝ | Am H&L pf (3) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jun14 |
| 50¼ | 41¾ | Am Hom P(2.40) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | + ½ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jun16 |
| 22½ | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Jun16 |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Am Internation'l | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Jun15 |
| 30⅜ | 14⅜ | Am Locomotive | 2 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| 79½ | 47 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Jun16 |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | − ¼ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jun15 |
| 40⅛ | 26⅛ | Am Metal (¼g) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | − ⅝ |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Jun 9 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & L | 5 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 32 | AP&L 6pf (2¼k) | 1 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | Jun16 |
| 44¾ | 28 | AP&L 5pf (1⅞k) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + ½ |
| 18⅜ | 10⅛ | Am Rad & St S | 20 | 12 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 12⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 5 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 72½ | 50 | Am Roll Mill pf | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Jun16 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | − ¼ |
| 20 | 10⅞ | Am Seat (½e) | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jun15 |
| 53⅝ | 35½ | Am Sm&R(1½g) | 10 | 42⅞ | 41¾ | 42⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 139 | 129½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 139 | 139 | 139 | Jun14 |
| 68 | 59½ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Jun13 |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 7 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24 | + ½ |
| 13⅛ | 8¼ | Am Stores | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 14½ | 9 | Am Stove (.30g) | 2 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | Jun15 |
| 22½ | 15¼ | Am Sugar Ref | 2 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jun15 |
| 91⅞ | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | − ½ |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1a) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Jun16 |
| 170⅛ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 7 | 158⅜ | 157⅜ | 158⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 82 | 80 | 80 | |
| 89¾ | 75½ | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | + ¾ |
| 153¼ | 147 | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 150 | 148½ | 150 | Jun16 |
| 8⅜ | 4½ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Jun16 |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 93½ | 78 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 2 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | Jun12 |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jun15 |
| 43½ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | Jun13 |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 33 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Jun14 |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Anaconda (½g) | 20 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23¼ | + ⅜ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jun14 |
| 23⅜ | 13½ | Anchor H (.30g) | 6 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 8¾ | Andes Copper | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jun 9 |
| 29½ | 21 | Arch-D-M (½g) | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jun16 |
| 103⅛ | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Jun13 |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | Armour Ill | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 52 | 33¾ | Armour Ill pr pf | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Jun15 |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 6 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 31 |
| 58 | 33½ | Arm Cork (½g) | 1 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 13 | 9⅛ | Arnold C (⅜g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | Jun13 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 78 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +1 |
| 60 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Jun12 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates In (2) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | Jun15 |
| 42⅞ | 23½ | Atch T & S F | 10 | 28 | 27¼ | 27⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 71 | 51⅞ | Atch T pf (3½g) | 2 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ | Jun15 |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 5 | 17⅜ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| 10½ | 6 | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'y29 |
| 18 | 10 | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jun15 |
| 23½ | 18½ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Ref pf (4) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | − ½ |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 4 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jun16 |
| 47¾ | 43⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ | Jun15 |
| 66¾ | 50⅝ | Atlas Pow (1g) | 3 | 54⅛ | 53¼ | 53¼ | Jun12 |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Jun 9 |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jun16 |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Aust Nichols | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Jun14 |
| 8⅞ | 4½ | Aviation Corp | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅜ | 9¼ | Bald Loco ct | 4 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | + ¾ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio | 2 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | − ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | Jun16 |
| 30½ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2½) | 1 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | Jun16 |
| 21½ | 10⅞ | Barber Asphalt | 2 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | Jun16 |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jun15 |
| 19½ | 12⅜ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 7 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ¼ |
| 22¼ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 3 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | Jun16 |
| 23 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 10 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | Jun16 |
| 101⅛ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | Jun 1 |
| 126 | 113½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Jun14 |
| 87⅜ | 71¼ | Belding-He (.70) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | Jun15 |
| 73⅜ | 70 | BelgNRpf(3.30e) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | M'y18 |
| 29¾ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av (¼g) | 6 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | + ¼ |
| 21½ | 17⅜ | Ben Ind L (.90g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | − ⅛ |
| 54¾ | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 2 | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | Jun16 |
| 57½ | 46 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | Jun13 |
| 80 | 51⅜ | Beth Steel | 25 | 55⅜ | 54⅜ | 55 | + ½ |
| 18 | 15½ | Beth S 5½ pf (1) | 4 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | Jun15 |
| 115 | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Jun14 |
| 27 | 15⅞ | Bigelow-Sanf | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | Jun15 |
| 22⅛ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | Jun15 |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 12 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9½ | |
| 34¾ | 19 | Boeing Airplane | 3 | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21¾ | + ¼ |
| 28½ | 16¼ | BohnA&Br(½g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jun16 |
| 20⅛ | 12½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 2 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | Jun13 |
| 21⅜ | 16½ | Borden Co (.60g) | 4 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (½g) | 4 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | + ⅝ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jun14 |
| 27¾ | 19½ | Bower Roll B (2) | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jun16 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Brew Cp A(.30g) | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jun16 |
| 15⅞ | 8¼ | Bridgeport Br | 6 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | Jun16 |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | + ½ |
| 40 | 31 | Briggs & Stra(3) | 1 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | Jun16 |
| 50 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | + ⅝ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Qu Tr | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jun16 |
| 10½ | 5½ | Bkly & Qu Tr pf | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | − ¼ |
| 13⅞ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43½ | 27 | Bkly-M Tr pf | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jun16 |
| 24⅜ | 13⅝ | Bkly Un Gas | 4 | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 31½ | Brown Shoe (1g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jun16 |
| 15½ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 2 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Bucyrus-Erie | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jun16 |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jun16 |
| 30 | 16 | Bullard Co | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | Jun16 |
| 34¼ | 21½ | Bulova Wat (2) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | − ¼ |
| 15⅜ | 11½ | Burling Mills (1) | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅜ |
| 18¾ | 11¼ | Burr Add (.20g) | 6 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Jun16 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jun15 |
| 9⅛ | 5⅞ | Butler Br (.15g) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | Jun15 |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 2 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | Jun15 |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jun16 |
| 13¼ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 17⅞ | 11½ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jun16 |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19⅞ | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 52⅛ | 48½ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | Jun 6 |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Calumet & Hec | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 17¾ | 9⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Jun15 |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry G Ale | 2 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 14 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 34½ | 29¾ | Cannon M (¾g) | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | Jun16 |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Jun16 |
| 20½ | 13⅞ | Carpent St(.55g) | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | Jun15 |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10g) | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | − ⅛ |
| 94½ | 66 | Case (J I)Co(5e) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +2¾ |
| 55 | 38½ | Caterpil Trac(2) | 1 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 107⅛ | 103½ | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105⅛ | Jun 2 |
| 24⅜ | 13⅝ | Celanese Corp | 5 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10 | Celotex Corp | 3 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 18⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | Jun16 |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jun14 |
| 9½ | 4 | Cent R R N J | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y17 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jun15 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jun 9 |
| 52⅜ | 33 | Cerro de Pas(2g) | 2 | 37⅜ | 37¼ | 37⅜ | + ¼ |
| 13 | 6½ | Cert-teed Prod | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Jun16 |
| 30 | 18⅜ | Champ, Pap & F | 4 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jun16 |
| 11 | 6⅝ | Checker Cab | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 40⅛ | 27 | Ches & Ohio (2) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 92¼ | 86 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | + ¼ |
| 25½ | 17¼ | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅝ | ¼ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | ¾ | ¼ | ¼ | M'y16 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jun 7 |
| 1 | ½ | Chi & N West | 4 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Chi & N West pf | 4 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jun16 |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Chi Great West | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jun13 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 5 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jun16 |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi Mail Or(½g) | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | Jun14 |
| ½ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 4 | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 38⅞ | 32 | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | Jun12 |
| 48⅛ | 44⅝ | C P T pr pf(2½) | 2 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | Jun14 |
| ¾ | ¼ | Chi, Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅝ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y27 |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jun13 |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'y31 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Chick Cot Oil | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jun16 |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Childs Co | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | − ¼ |
| 85¼ | 53⅝ | Chrysl Cp (2½g) | 27 | 68⅜ | 67½ | 68⅜ | + ¾ |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (.60g) | 4 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | Jun15 |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 26 | 15 | ClarkEquip(¼g) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Jun15 |
| 29½ | 20⅛ | Clev Graph B(1) | 3 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jun15 |
| 60⅛ | 36½ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 4 | 41⅝ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| 30¾ | 21¼ | Cluett Peab(½g) | 15 | 30 | 28½ | 30 | + ½ |
| 133 | 114 | Coca-Cola (1¼g) | 1 | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | Jun15 |
| 61 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | Jun12 |
| 16¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½) | 3 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 106 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | Jun13 |
| 36¼ | 20¼ | Collins & A(½g) | 4 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Jun16 |
| 23¾ | 11⅛ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Jun16 |
| 20⅜ | 14 | Col Br A (.60g) | 3 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | Jun16 |
| 20⅜ | 14 | Col Br B (.60g) | 2 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | Jun15 |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 9 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Jun14 |
| 15⅝ | 7⅛ | C Pic vtc(2½%f) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | Jun16 |
| 30½ | 23⅜ | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | Jun 9 |
| 93 | 73 | Colum Carb (4) | 3 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | Jun15 |
| 57 | 38¾ | Coml Credit (4) | 2 | 45⅜ | 45⅛ | 45⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 105½ | Coml Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jun14 |
| 60 | 42 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 2 | 51⅜ | 51 | 51⅜ | + ½ |
| 110 | 106 | Coml Tcvpf(4¼) | 1 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | Jun13 |
| 13¾ | 9⅜ | Coml Solvents | 3 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 13 | Com'th & South | 33 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | − ⅛ |
| 64⅞ | 45¾ | Com & So pf (3) | 2 | 60⅞ | 60½ | 60½ | |
| 29¾ | 25⅝ | Com'th Ed (.80g) | 43 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 5 | Conde Nast | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jun 5 |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con Nairn (½g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | Jun15 |
| 7 | 5½ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jun16 |
| 25½ | 18⅛ | Consol Aircraft | 9 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | Jun16 |
| 20½ | 15⅛ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Jun13 |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 7 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 101¾ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| 21⅜ | 11¼ | Consol Film Ind | 4 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jun15 |
| 12⅛ | 8¼ | Consol F pf(1½k) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jun12 |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jun15 |
| 9¼ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 13 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 3¼ | 1⅝ | Con R R Cuba pf | 3 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 15 | 9 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | M'y 3 |
| 100⅝ | 93½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Jun16 |
| 16½ | 9⅜ | Container Corp | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 12½ | Cont Bak A | 2 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | Jun16 |
| 2 | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jun16 |
| 100 | 88 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Jun16 |
| 44 | 32½ | Cont Can (1g) | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | − ⅛ |
| 116 | 111 | Cont Can pf(4½) | 1 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | Jun10 |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Diam Fiber | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Jun16 |
| 36⅞ | 29½ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | − ¼ |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Cont Motors | 3 | 2

Commerce and Finance

# Reserve Head Would Encourage Utilities, Railroads, Housing

Business and Industry

## Passenger Fare Cut June 30 By Eastern Carriers

NEW YORK (AP) — Eastern railroads will make scheduled substantial reductions in passenger fares effective June 30, rail sources here said today.

Formal announcement of the reductions will probably be made before June 25 at Washington, upon filing of the new tariff schedules with the Interstate Commerce Commission, they said.

The ICC on June 5 approved the Eastern roads' application to file lower rate schedules on 5-day notice. Similar applications have been presented to state regulatory bodies.

**New Haven Round Trips Cut**

While rail officials here said they had understood the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was not going to join in the general reduction plan, New England sources reported the New Haven was planning a flat 2¼ cent per mile rate regardless of distance for round trip day coach fares only. The present 2½ cent rate will be maintained for one-way fares.

The Maine Central already has a statutory 2-cent fare, so did not join the plan.

All other important eastern roads were planning graduated reductions.

The new rates will have a sliding scale, maximum reduction being reached above 900 miles, at which point the reductions will be about 32 per cent under the present 2½ cent basic coach rate. Lowest reduction is to 2¼ cents per mile for distances under 100 miles.

The above reductions apply only to round-trip tickets, good for 60 days.

**Pullman Cut 10 P. C.**

Round trip tickets good for any Pullman accommodations except upper berths will scale down a maximum of 10 per cent below the present basic one-way 3 cent-a-mile rate to 2 7-10 cents a mile for more than 900 miles.

One-way tickets good in upper berths will be sold at 2 7-10 cents a mile regardless of distance, and in the case of round-trips, scaling down to 2.43 cents per mile for more than 900 miles.

The Pullman Company will place in effect reduced rates approximately equaling the per centage reduction of the rail ticket.

Some sample day coach, round trip fares: New York-Chicago, now $45.38, will be $30.90; Washington-St. Louis, now $42.40, will be $32.80; New York-Buffalo, now $19.80, will be $16.30.

F. E. Williamson, President, New York Central Railroad and chairman of the committee of the Eastern Railroads Presidents' Conference which prepared the new rates, said it was expected they would greatly increase passenger travel to the World's Fair this summer.

## Operating Revenues Of 91 Class I Roads Up 9.9 P. C. in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 91 class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $245,794,206 in May compared with $223,607,409 in May, 1938, and $378,790,612 in the like month of 1930.

Operating revenues of the 91 reporting carriers, which represent about 82 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I railroads, in May were 9.9 per cent above May, 1938, but 35.1 below May, 1930.

Freight revenues of the reporting carriers in May amounted to $196,779,948 compared with $177,516,068 in May, 1938, and $291,775,484 in May, 1930.

Passenger revenues for the month totaled $26,833,516 compared with $25,946,792 in May 1938 and $50,595,486 in May, 1930.

## N. Y. Retail Sales Up 2 P. C. in May

NEW YORK (AP)—For the three weeks ended May 20 sales of reporting department stores in the New York Federal Reserve Bank district gained about 2 per cent over the corresponding period last year, the bank reported.

The rate of sales for the period, however, appears to have declined from the April average, asserted the bank, "whereas little change was to be expected considering seasonal factors."

Department store stocks of merchandise on hand at the end of April, at retail valuation, were estimated to be about 5 per cent under April, 1938.

The district embraces New York, northern New Jersey and some Connecticut areas.

Total April sales of reporting chain store systems were about 1½ per cent higher than a year ago, but after allowing for one less shopping day this year, the increase in average daily sales amounted to about 5½ per cent, said the bank. This was slightly under the March percentage increase.

## N. Y. Central's Net Deficit For April Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad has reported a net deficit for April of $3,016,614, after fixed charges, compared with a net deficit of $2,940,357 in April last year.

Net railway operating income for April dropped to $14,705 from $82,340 a year ago.

## Machine Tool Orders In May Up Sharply

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland, Ohio

A sharp spurt in May orders carried the National Machine Tool Builders' Association index to 219.8 from 155.6 in April, the Association reported.

The index, with average monthly shipments during 1926 taken to represent 100 per cent, stood at 66.7 in May, 1938. The May average was the highest since April, 1937, when the index hit 282.5.

The Association said "orders for foreign delivery for the first five months of this year are heavier than in 1937 and represent a larger share of the total. The growing strength of domestic orders may be estimated from the fact that the total domestic business placed for the first five months of this year is 43 per cent above the total for the last five months of 1938."

## Commodity Prices Continue Downward To New Year's Low

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices continued their downward movement of the past three weeks with a further decline of 0.1 per cent in the week ended June 10, reaching a new low for the year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Weakening prices for agricultural commodities, principally grains and livestock and poultry, largely accounted for the decline. The all-commodity index fell to 75.6 per cent of the 1926 average and is 1.0 per cent below a month ago and 2.8 per cent below a year ago.

"The farm products group declined 0.6 per cent during the week and the foods, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups each decreased 0.3 per cent.

Building materials rose 0.7 per cent and hides and leather products advanced 0.2 per cent. Textile products, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week.

(1926 equals 100)

| Commodity groups | June 10 1939 | June 3 1939 | June 11 1938 | June 12 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 75.6 | 75.7 | 77.8 | 86.7 |
| Farm products | 62.7 | 63.1 | 68.3 | 88.0 |
| Foods | 67.3 | 67.5 | 72.7 | 84.5 |
| Hides and leather products | 92.8 | 92.6 | 91.1 | 107.6 |
| Textile products | 66.9 | 66.9 | 64.9 | 77.4 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 73.9 | 74.1 | 76.5 | 78.1 |
| Metals and metal products | 93.5 | 93.5 | 95.7 | 95.1 |
| Building materials | 89.8 | 89.2 | 90.1 | 97.0 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 75.6 | 75.8 | 75.9 | 83.4 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 86.9 | 86.9 | 88.6 | 91.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 73.6 | 73.8 | 72.4 | 79.4 |
| Raw materials | 67.9 | 68.2 | 70.9 | 85.6 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 74.2 | 74.1 | 72.8 | 86.8 |
| Finished products | 79.8 | 79.9 | 82.2 | 87.6 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 78.4 | 78.5 | 79.9 | 86.4 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 80.6 | 80.6 | 81.2 | 86.0 |

## Highest May Total Of Contracts For Building in Years

NEW YORK (AP) — Total contracts for new construction and engineering work undertaken during May amounted to $308,487,000 for the 37 eastern states, highest for any May since 1930, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

Privately-owned construction for May totaled $173,730,000, which was 25 per cent ahead of last year and 2 per cent above the previous month. For the first five months of this year, this class of construction was 36 per cent ahead of the similar 1938 stretch.

Further evidence of the rising importance of this type of work during the past few months, the Dodge company said, was seen in its increasing share of the total of all classes of construction. In January, for instance, private work represented only 41 per cent of the total; in May that figure had climbed to 56 per cent; May a year year ago it was 49 per cent.

May contracts for total building, including residential and non-residential work, totaled $210,567,000, against $209,061,000 in April and $160,924,000 in May last year.

## To Mine Manganese On a Large Scale

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — Large scale production of manganese by the Otter River Mining Company within the next six months was announced by W. F. McGinnis, manager of the company. The increase in employees of the company to more than 100 was brought about by a bill recently passed by Congress to encourage the large-scale production of manganese fields in the United States. Manganese, which is essential in steel production, rose to $67.50 a ton during the World War, and domestic producers were unable to meet the demand.

According to Mr. McGinnis, Montana alone surpasses Virginia in the production of manganese and reports of assays by W. Cates-by Jones, chief chemist for the State, to show the Virginia mineral to be of a very high grade, ranging from 45 to 58 per cent pure mineral.

The Otter River Company controls about 3,700 acres of fields in which 12 mine shafts, ranging from 60 to 150 feet, are ready for operation.

## Banker Criticizes Insuring Federal Loans to Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert M. Hanes, Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association, testified that proposed Government insurance of bank loans to business "would encourage bankers to put deposited funds into speculative ventures at government expense."

Mr. Hanes, President of a bank at Winston-Salem, N. C., is a brother of John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury. He was first of six representatives of the Bankers' Association to oppose a bill by Senator Mead (D-NY) which would authorize the RFC to insure 90 per cent of long term low interest loans to small business.

"We believe that it (the bill) will serve no purpose that is not now being served," Mr. Hanes told a Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee.

The RFC, he said, is "now insuring loans" for business while the Federal Reserve System also would make "such loans as are contemplated under the bill.

"As the bill is now drawn there is no limit to the liability the Government may assume. With the direct and guaranteed obligations of the Government now at an all time high, prudence would seem to dictate that adding to these would be unwise."

Mr. Hanes flatly denied that "the banking organism is not performing its credit service."

"The most welcome visitor in any bank today is a borrower," he said.

## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

**By Roland Bird**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Ten days ago, apparently well-authenticated reports appeared in the London press that gold to the value of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000, held on account of the Bank for International Settlements at the Bank of England, but originally deposited with the BIS by the Czecho-Slovak National Bank, had passed under German control. The BIS, it appears, had accepted instructions received from the National Bank as valid (though in view of the German control of Czecho-Slovakia, the question of duress might conceivably have risen) and had instructed the Bank of England to place the gold at the Reichsbank's disposal.

Not all press reports were as specific as this story; nor was the issue stated explicitly by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons a day later. But there was substance even in the most garbled accounts. Only by resort to literal technicalities could the whole story be described—as it was by the British Prime Minister—as a "mare's nest."

On this occasion, it appears, the Premier's advisors were at fault; but the phrase was unfortunate, and the affair has since become something of a hornet's nest for the Government. Pressed at question time, the Government has sought to establish the distinction between Czech assets which are now "blocked" under the Czecho-Slovakia Banking Accounts Restriction Act, and are awaiting the examination of claims of British nationals on what was formerly Czecho-Slovakia before their distribution takes place, and assets held by the Bank for International Settlements on Czech account—under which category the £6,000,000 gold deposit comes. This confusion undoubtedly existed in some minds, but not in informed City circles; and the confusion has not been clarified by the disclosure that German delegates have been in London negotiating for the release of the balance of Czech assets.

**Lack of Co-ordination**

The public has also been astonished to learn that the Government received advice of the transaction from an indirect source, and not from the two British members of the BIS board, Sir Otto Niemeyer and Mr. Montague Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England. Some City quarters are concerned, first, at the apparent lack of co-ordination between the Government and British members of the BIS board, and secondly at the implicit suggestion of a species of financial appeasement of the worst kind, designed to enable Germany to obtain the balance of the Czech assets, after British creditors had been satisfied.

To the general relief, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has undertaken to take legal advice on the position regarding the BIS gold. The general banking view is that the Bank of England had no alternative but to transfer the ownership of the gold to Reichsbank account, having received the firm instructions of the BIS. But there was at least scope for delay and the voicing of opposition.

It has been disclosed, for example, that the Treasury was aware of German action to obtain possession of Czech gold deposited in London in the account of the BIS since the end of March. Yet the transfer itself did not, apparently, occur until early in May. It might be asked why the BIS itself did not take steps to verify the true wishes of the Czecho-Slovak National Bank in the matter.

Some Government spokesmen have taken refuge in the notion that the BIS is a non-political institution. In fact, its functions have become increasingly political, and its meetings have provided opportunities for contacts which were described, somewhat extremely, as "political intrigues" in Parliament last week. It is reported, in fact, that the BIS release of the gold followed extreme pressure from its German assistant manager, Herr Hechler.

It would also seem that the British and French representatives on the Board of the BIS have on this occasion been out of step. The story goes that in 1937, the British representatives wished to appoint a German general manager of the BIS but the French effectively quashed the proposal by threatening to withdraw their deposits. On this occasion, apparently, tacit British support for German aspirations won the day.

Much has been made of the "immunity" of the BIS deposits, on the view that the Bank of England, if it refused to act on the BIS instructions regarding the disposal of its deposits, would imperil London's standing as a financial center. Yet this solemnly-pledged sanctuary has actually been exploited to benefit an aggressor, when its original intention was actually to protect the assets of small neutral countries deposited in the central banks of countries who might find themselves at war.

**Says Transfer Delay Justified**

In view of the fact that the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia has not been recognized by the British Government, it is felt that the BIS, in any normal circumstances, would have been justified in seeking a delay of the transfer of the gold, in order to obtain some legal decision, possibly at the World Court, regarding the rightful ownership of the gold. Possibly, Sir John Simon's promise to examine the legal position may bring some influence to bear upon the transfer. It should at least affect the apparent proposal to hand to Germany any balance of assets deposited directly in London by Czech nationals after British claims have been settled. And it ought to be followed by a drastic overhaul of the BIS statutes.

Britain's economy is now on a near-war basis. The economists are busy calculating the amount of additional labor and other resources which will be required during the current year to carry out the defense program. A figure of at least 600,000 additional workers has been mentioned by "The Economist," which fears that the point of "full employment" will be upon the country long before next spring.

To within a hundred thousand or so, the precise figure hardly matters. What is more important is the evident shortage of skilled labor in the key armament industries. The impact of defense expenditure is already showing its expansionary effect. "The Economist's" index of Business Activity (1935-100) jumped three points in April to 109, compared with 106. Thus the index is at the highest level since February, 1938, despite the lack of any substantial recovery in private investment.

## Belmont Radio of Chicago In Making Television Sets

CHICAGO (AP)—Production of television sets by the Belmont Radio Corporation of Chicago has been disclosed.

A circular issued by the company said the set, available for immediate delivery, provides a picture size of 7½ by 10 inches and that five pre-tuned push buttons allow a choice of five television stations.

The instrument was designed by company engineers.

## Truck Subsidy Leading Issue In Rail-Truck Controversy

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The Interstate Commerce Commission has just released figures showing that motor carriers under its jurisdiction grossed some $700,000,000 in 1938.

This was about a fifth as much as the gross of the whole railroad system.

Current reports indicate that trucking has recovered faster from last year than the corresponding rail business. American Trucking Association figures on motor carrier tonnage, for April, show a 19.3 per cent increase (in 42 states) over the previous April. The increase in March was about 23.4 per cent, in February about 25 per cent.

**Rail Gains Smaller**

In the same months, railroad less-than-carload and miscellaneous freight has picked up 10 per cent, 4 per cent, and 4 per cent respectively.

So the rail-versus-truck controversy is likely to stay hot for some time.

The favorite issue in this sometimes friendly debate is whether the trucks are subsidized.

Some people think they are, because they have the use of publicly financed highways, while the railroads have to keep up their own way and structures. Other people think the trucks aren't subsidized because gasoline taxes in many states are being diverted to other than highway purposes, such as education, relief, or "general" purposes.

The gist of the facts is hard to find. Both sides seem to be claiming everything. The elements of the issue have been overlaid with such matters as whether the trucks are responsible for the railroads' ills, which side is more heavily regulated already, what constitutes true costs, and which side of the argument provides the most employment. Furthermore comparisons are difficult for the simple reason that truckers only own their trucks, while railroads own not only rolling stock but also roadways.

Heaviest broadcast of research on the subject to date was made by the railroads last January when they came out with "Highway Costs—A Study of Highway Costs and Motor Vehicle Payments in the United States" by Messrs. Breed, Older, and Downs, all engineers. Bulking 150 pages, the report was ponderous, scholarly, impressive, and most unflattering to the truckers. In brief it found that the total highway cost of the country from 1921 to 1932 was about $20,000,000,000. Of this they found motor vehicle owners should have paid a shade over $15,000,000,000 but actually paid only about $5,000,000,000—so they apparently got a subsidy of about $10,000,000,000.

**Point of Attack**

This gave the truck people something to shoot at; and they promptly began to do so.

First, they pointed out that the total costs included some very heavy bookkeeping items which they thought unfair. Breed, Older, and Downes had straight-line-depreciated the country's roads and highways, and entered annual depreciation charges accordingly. The truckers said no; only replacement and reconstruction costs are fair; the railroads themselves don't straightline their way and structure, and besides, the standard technical argument for straight-line depreciation is that it protects investors against users, whereas highway investors are the highway users if the roads are paid for in cash or the bonds are amortized out of highway revenues.

Then they found that Breed, Older, & Downes had charged interest on the capital investment. The truckers thought it a bit steep to be asked to pay interest on the roads which their own money contributed to build or to amortize.

Thirdly they found that Breed, Older & Downes had charged hypothetical taxes at the same average rate on investment (1.30 per cent) which they calculated the roads had been paying on their own investments during the same period. The truckers didn't seem to like that. (Some years ago Congress said, in the Hayden-Cartwright Act applying to Federal road grants, that "it is unfair and unjust to tax motor vehicle transportation unless the proceeds . . . are applied to the construction, improvement, or maintenance of highways . . ." A similar ethics does not seem to apply to railroad taxes).

Fourthly, the truck people found that the three engineers had, in figuring that motor vehicles should carry 75 per cent of highway costs, estimated they should pay 47.3 per cent of the cost of city streets (and 90 per cent of the cost of main highways, country roads, and everything else). So the truckers cited other authorities who had guessed differently; ICC Commissioner Eastman for example, in "Tentative Report, October 1, 1934, 'Financing of Highways and Streets'" had figured only 25 per cent for city streets, only 33 per cent for "land-service roads and intermediate highways" and only 85 per cent for "main trunk highways."

Then they found that Breed, Older & Downes had estimated the proportion of motor vehicle cost which should be assessed against trucks, as far in excess of what the truckers believed fair. Commercial vehicles, for example, were assessed much more heavily than private ones of the same weight. The truckers said that present taxes were fairly well proportioned, since they fell largely either on gasoline consumption or on weight or cost of vehicle.

**Three Points of Friction**

There are three major points of possible friction in any discussion of whether trucks are subsidized. First is that of the proper costs to charge against the highway system. Second is the proper proportion of that cost to charge against all motor vehicles, (as against general property owners, etc.) Third is the proper proportion of this motor vehicle charge to assess against commercial trucks (as against private cars, private trucks, etc).

On the third question, for example, the railroad people say that trucks are so wide that they ought to pay for a good deal of road widening; truckers say the roads have to be wider because people drive faster. The railroad people say the roads must be thicker to stand the pounding of heavy truck wheels; the truckers say the extra thickness is needed to meet the weather—rains, frost, etc., and for national defense.

And so on. The controversy would make a good Ph. D. thesis for a student with no railroad men or truckers in his family. A bent for either statistics, logic, engineering, observation, or diplomacy, would come in handy.

## Cut Taxes to Aid Consumer Buying Power, Says Eccles

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The great need of American business today is tax relief—for the consumer more than for business itself, Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told about 400 business executives, alumni of the Harvard Business School, last night.

It would be distinctly benficial to all concerned, he said, to aid consumers through lowering of such taxes as excises on motorcars and other manufactures which are paid almost directly by purchasers.

"Perhaps the most important step that can be taken now to increase the purchasing power of consumers," said Mr. Eccles, "is to revamp our present old-age insurance program.

**More Help to the Aged**

"This system needs to be so revised as to provide a reasonable pension to old people immediately, regardless of whether or not they have contributed to the fund. This would not only meet a great social need and popular demand, but would also be a sound economic measure at this stage in our economic life."

The Government must not "drift" along hoping for miracles to improve business, declared Eccles, adding:

"We must adopt a program . . . of undertaking increased public investments in useful enterprises of a kind that private capital will not undertake, but which, nevertheless, can be in large part self-liquidating.

"Such public investment could take the form of toll roads, tunnels and bridges; rural rehabilitation and farm tenancy loans, especially in the South, to make our farmers independent and self-supporting; an extension of the rural electrification program; hospital and sanitation facilities to reduce the appalling economic waste of sickness and to make our people healthier and more effcient; and expansion of public housing for the lowest income groups."

**Would Cut Mortgage Rates**

Turning to the subject of labor, Mr. Eccles declared: "The first requirement for a satisfactory labor policy is responsible and not conflicting leadership of labor itself. Furthermore, wage advances must in general correspond to and be paid out of increased productivity of labor."

Industries offering most hope for private re-employment of labor, he said, are housing construction, railroads and utilities. All of these, he indicated, should be encouraged by the Government to make greater capital expenditures.

Reduction of the present 5 per cent maximum interest on home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration, might "tap another stratum of potential home owners," Mr. Eccles declared.

The utilities, he said, "ought by now to feel fairly well assured that they need not be deterred from needed expansion of plant.

"I agree," he added, "that it is unwise public policy for the Government to go into the utility field in competition with private capital." Financial abuses, he said, however, "justified" recent public power developments.

## Bank Clearings Off Sharply From 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended June 14 dropped heavily from the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The decline at New York was especially sharp.

The latest total of $4,975,930,000 was 14.5 per cent less than $5,817,775,000 a year ago and $741,197,000 below the preceding week.

New York turnover of $3,061,811,000 represented a drop of 22.7 per cent from $3,962,742,000 last year. Clearings outside of New York of $1,914,119,000 remained 3.2 per cent above $1,855,033,000 in the similar 1938 week.

Percentage advances over last year predominated at outside cities, including: Cleveland 17.1, Richmond 15.2, St. Louis 15, Minneapolis 14.3, Detroit 13.9, Dallas 12.6, Atlanta 11.6.

Chicago volume of $323,800,000 was 8.7 ahead of $297,900,000 in 1938.

## Addressograph-Multigraph Head Sees Earnings Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Expectations that the six months' earnings of the Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. will be close to the $613,963, or 81 cents a share, of the like 1938 period were expressed by Joseph Rogers, President of the company.

Returning from a trip to Europe, Mr. Rogers said he believed earnings during the June quarter would be better than those of the March quarter, when net income was $259,831, or 34 cents a capital share.

*Heads Alleghany*

Wide World

**Allan P. Kirby**

**Elected President of Alleghany Corporation, top holding company of the former Van Sweringen rail empire. He succeeds G. A. Tomlinson, President of the Nickel Plate Railroad, who recently resigned.**

## Kirby Named Head Of Alleghany Corp. In Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—Allan P. Kirby, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., heir to a chain store fortune, was elected president of Alleghany Corp. in a general reorganization of the rail holding company's executive personnel.

Mr. Kirby, who was associated with Robert R. Young in the acquisition of Alleghany Corp. control two years ago, succeeds G. A. Tomlinson, who also relinquished his place as a director.

Mr. Young, chairman of the board, was also named chairman of the executive committee. Others elected to this committee were Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, and Robert McKinney, Vice-President and Treasurer of Alleghany Corp.

Mr. Tomlinson's place on the board was taken by Frank B. Bateman, said to be a friend of Mr. Kirby. Frank B. Bernard, a representative of the interests of G. A. Ball, of Muncie, Ind., who sold the controlling Alleghany shares to the Young-Kirby syndicate, resigned as a director.

Alleghany directors adopted a plan for modification of the indentures of the 5 per cent bonds of 1944 and 1949 subject to the approval of the bondholders and the bond trustees. It provides, among other things, that cash deposited as collateral be usable for open market purchase and retirement of the bonds and for use of dividends from Chesapeake Corp. holdings as income and for payment of bond interest. Shares of Chesapeake Corp. which is in process of liquidation. form a substantial part of the collateral underlying the Alleghany Corp. bond issues.

## Price of Gasoline Raised by 19 Major Companies in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of gasoline has been advanced ½ cent a gallon by 19 major oil companies in various sections of the United States, matching an increase instituted last week by Sinclair Refining Company, a checkup showed.

Gasoline distributing authorities said Pacific Coast and New England were virtually the only states unaffected, for the moment, at least, by the increase.

Three major companies which did not join in the advance were Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sun Oil Company, and Atlantic Refining Company.

Although Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and subsidiaries were reported to have made the ½ cent advance in 15 states, a company spokesman said no change had been made in the Northeastern section of the country.

Among the companies reported to have joined the advance were Texas Corp., Gulf Oil Corp., Shell Union Oil Corp., Pure Oil Company. Cities Service Company, Standard Oil of Indiana, National Refining Company, and Tidewater Oil Corp.

The increase, it was said, applies to all grades of tank wagon deliveries.

## Business Heavy for Uncle Sam's Sleuths After Gov't Check Forgers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business is heavy these days for the Secret Service men whose job is to stop forgeries of Government checks.

Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the Secret Service, told a House appropriations subcommittee during testimony on next year's relief appropriation that a recent increase in these forgery cases is "exceedingly striking."

The number has risen from 2,600 in 1935 to an estimated 11,000 in the current year. Mr. Wilson said the forgeries were from the WPA, the Railroad Retirement Board, as well as regular departments.

Mr. Wilson gave these explanations for the increase: the times that checks are sent out is becoming more generally known, and forgers are working out "various little systems" to obtain the checks.

**British Board of Trade Data**

LONDON (AP)—British Board of Trade figures for May are as follows: Total imports, £78,540,000; exports of British products, £42,270,000; re-exports, £5,010,000; total exports, £47,280,000; excess of imports, £31,260,000.

## Retail Sales Up 7 to 14 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Mercantile turnover slowed up a bit this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in its weekly survey.

"Retail trade gave in slightly to seasonal influences," the review said, "as less favorable weather conditions encouraged some let-up in consumer purchasing. But manufacturing activity showed strong resistance to any decline of importance, and re-enforcements of new orders indicated no immediate surrender.

"Buying in wholesale markets was one of the brightest features of the week's business. Wholesale distribution easily maintained its accelerated pace of recent weeks, with orders for future needs making up a more imposing portion of the total volume.

"Despite the mild let-down in retail activity, volume continued to compare favorably with June of last year. All regions recorded some gain, the average increase for the whole country being estimated at between 7 and 14 per cent.

"While encouraged by gains of 8 to 12 per cent, merchants in New England pointed out that last year's figures were not hard to beat. The East, which also had lower-than-average figures to match, was recording increases over the previous year of between 6 and 12 per cent. Reports from coal-mining districts indicated, however, that trade there was slow in regaining ground lost during the recent strike.

"Increases were narrower in some large industrial cities of the Middle West, but the average for the whole region still held above last year by 5 to 11 per cent. Although merchants in the South reported that continued uncertainty over the cotton outlook was affecting customers' attitude toward purchasing, sales in the region scored an advance of 10 of 16 per cent, the broadest in the country.

"In the Southwest an improvement of 4 to 10 per cent was recorded," the survey continued, "but Northwestern stores, with heavy rains to contend against, had gains of only 2 to 4 per cent. For the third consecutive week, the average for the Pacific Coast held at a level approximately equal to a year ago."

Emphasizing the effect of weather on turnover in retail channels, the survey added:

"Weather conditions, which have played an important role in the recent upturn in retail trade, acted as an obstacle to further advances this week."


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| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | July 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | July 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | July 15 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | June 20 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | June 21 |
| Medford Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | July 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | July 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | July 15 |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¾s '47-43 | 110.29 | 110.29 | 110.29 |
| 28 4s '54-44 | 116.10 | 116.9 | 116.9 |
| 2 2½s '45 | 108.28 | 108.28 | 108.28 |
| 15 3s '48-46 | 111.14 | 111.14 | 111.14 |
| 1 2½s '53-49 | 106.21 | 106.21 | 106.21 |
| 5 2½s '52-50 | 106.20 | 106.20 | 106.20 |
| 1 3s '55-51 | 111.25 | 111.25 | 111.25 |
| 2 2¾s '60-55 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 109.4 |
| 1 2¾s '65-60 | 107.12 | 107.12 | 107.12 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 3s '47-42 | 106.16 | 106.16 | 106.16 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 3s '52-44 | 109.2 | 109.2 | 109.2 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in 1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 Allied Strs 4½s '50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 Allis Chalm cv4s '52 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 10 Am&For Pow 2030 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 5 AmIGChem cv5½s'49 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 5 Am T&T 3½s'43 - 111 | 17-32 | 111½ | 111½ |
| 2 Am T&T 3¼s'61 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Arm Del 4s '50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 AT&SF 4s '95 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 At & SF 4½s'48 | 102½ | 02½ | 102½ |
| 1 ACL cfi 4s '52 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 4 A C Line 4½s '64 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 2 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 5 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 7 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s '65 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '43 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 9 Bkly U Gas 5s '53 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 17 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| 1 Can Sou 5s '62 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 6 Can of Ga cn 5s '45 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71 |
| 1 Can Ill E&G 5s '51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Can RR NJ 4s '87 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Can Steel 8s '41 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 4 C&O 2½s '96D | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 Chi&Ell 5s '51 | 18½ | 17½ | 18½ |
| 22 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 16 CRI & P 4½s '52A | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 91⅞ | 391½ | 91½ |
| 9 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 3 ClevUn Term5½s '72 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2 Clev Un Term4½s '77C | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 Col & So 4½s '80 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 6 Colmia G 5s '52Ap | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 2 Colmia G 5s '52 May | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Colmia G 3s 1961 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 Comwlth Edis'3½s '58 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 9 Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 25 Consum Pow 3¾s'65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 Cuba No Rlwy 5½s'42 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ |
| 2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 108⅞ | 108¾ | 108⅞ |
| 6 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 91 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 5 Fairb Mks Morse 4s'56 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 20 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 Goodrich 6s '45 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 4 Goth Stl's Ho 5s '45 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| 1 Gt2Nor 1st 4½s '61 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 6 Gt Nor 4s 'A6H | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 9 Hud ²⁰ Man2rfg5s57 | 48⅛ | 48 | 48 |
| 1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 5 IC&CSL&NO4½s63 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 Inland Stl 3½s '61 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 15 Interb R T 5s '32 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 1 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 4 Int T&T 5s '55 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 10 KC Smith 5s '50 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| 2 Keith rBF 6s '46 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 22 Kopper Co 4s '51 | 102½ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 2 Kresge Found 3½s'47 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 3 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1 LehValCoal 5s '54 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 5 Lex & East 5s '65 | 118⅜ | 118⅜ | 118⅜ |
| 1 Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 9 Loews 3½s'46 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 21 Louis & N un 4s '10 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 15 Mo Pac 5s'77 F | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 11 Mo Pac gen 4s'75 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 7 MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 NY&Greenwd L5s'46 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 NY&Harl3½s 2000 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 12 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 13 NYC ci 4s '98 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56⅛ |
| 10 NYC 3¾s '46 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 10 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1 NY Chi & St L 6s '41 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 4 NY Conn RR 4½s '53 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 NY Dock cv 5s '47 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 3 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 NL&O Pow 5s '55A | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Norf & W 4s '96 | 123¼ | 123¼ | 123¼ |
| 1 Nor Am Co 4s '59 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 11 Nor Am Co 3½s '49 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 Nor Pc 6s 2047 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 65¾ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ |
| 1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 1 Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108⅝ |
| 2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 Para Pict 6s '55 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 4 Pen Co 4s '63 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 8 Pen P&L 4½s '81 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 108¼ | 108½ | 108¼ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Pen RR 4s '48 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 5 Pen RR 3¼s '52 | 80⅜ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 6 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47 | 115⅜ | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| 2 Phelps Dodg 3½s '52 | 103½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 10 Phila Co 5s '67 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 1 Phil Balt-Was 4s '43 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 74 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 73¾ | 72¼ | 73¼ |
| 6 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 4 Meade 4½s '97 A | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 70⅜ |
| 2 St LSF 4s 50A | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 3 Seab AL cn 6s '45 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 Seab AL 6s '45 ctf | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 4 Shell Un 2½s '51 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 So Cay Gas 4½s '61 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 42⅜ | 52⅜ | 42⅜ |
| 6 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 41 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 3 So Pac 4½s '49 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 18 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 3 South2Ry 6½s '56 | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72⅝ |
| 15 South Ry cn 5s '94 | 83⅜ | 83 | 83 |
| 10 Stand Oil NJ2¾s53 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 2 Swift & Co 3¾s '50 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Ten El Pow 6s '47A | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 Tex P-MP Ter5½s'64 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Un Pac rlg 4s 2008 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 10 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 8 Util P&L 5½s '47 | 69⅞ | 69½ | 69⅞ |
| 3 Util P&L 5s '59 | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ |
| 4 Wabash rfg 5½s '75 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 Westch Lt 3½s '67 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 Westn Md 3½s '77A | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 6 Western Un 5s '51 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 4 Western Un 5s '63 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62½ |
| 2 Wheel Stl 4¼s '66A | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 5 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 13 Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 79⅝ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 11 Argentine 4½s '48 | 94⅞ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 3 Argentine 4½s '71 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 2 Australia 5s '55 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 6 Australia 4½s '56 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 1 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 2 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 3 Brisbane 6s '50 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Bulgar Tob 7s '67 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 5 Canada 5s '52 | 111⅛ | 111 | 111 |
| 4 Canada 4s '60 | 110⅞ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 2 Canada 3s '67 | 102⅞ | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| 10 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 1 Cordoba City 7s '57 st | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ |
| 2 Cuba 4½s '77 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 16 Denmark 6s '42 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 Denmark 5½s '55 | 94½ | 93⅞ | 94½ |
| 2 Denmark 4½s '62 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 French 7½s '41 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Hungary 7½s '44 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 6 Italy 7s 1951 | 62½ | 61¼ | 62½ |
| 5 Japan 6½s '54 | 77½ | 77⅛ | 77½ |
| 7 Milan City 6½s '52 | 50 | 49¼ | 50 |
| 2 Nord Ry 6½s '50 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Panama 5s 63A st asd | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 13 Peru 1st 6s '60 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1 Poland 8s '50 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 1 Queensld 6s '47 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 3 Rhine-Westph 6s '52 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 9 Rome 6½s '52 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| 5 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 3 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 54 | 53½ | 53½ |

Total today, June 17, 1,132,000: previous day, 4,915,300: week ago, 2,566,500; year ago, 2,168,100. Two years ago, 1,910,000. Jan. 1 to date, 781,728,925; year ago, 787,914,080; two years ago, 1,641,454,000.

## Industrial Orders, Shipments Drop Off Sharply in April

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—American industry experienced sharp declines both in new orders and in shipments in April, according to a cross-section survey of 135 manufacturing concerns made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

An analysis of the reports received from the companies discloses that the value of new orders received during the month was 14.6 per cent lower than in March, and that value of shipments fell 8.2 per cent. The value of inventories at the end of April, however, declined 1.1 per cent.

Compared with the like period last year, the position in regard to all three indicators remained favorable, largely because April, 1938 was passed in the trough of the business recession. New orders were 20 per cent higher, and shipments were 14 per cent higher than last year; the value of inventory holdings was 14 per cent less and unfilled orders were appreciably greater. Inventories at the end of April represented about 3¼ months' shipment, while a year ago stocks were sufficient to cover 4¼ months' shipments.

The following table shows the percentage of change in these operating factors from the levels of March, 1939 and of April, 1938:

| | No. of companies reporting | % Change from March, 1939 | % Change from April, 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inventories | 129 | — 1.1 | —13.5 |
| New orders | 73 | —14.6 | +19.8 |
| Shipments | 128 | — 8.2 | +13.7 |

## Money Market

**New York Quotations**

| | Today | Prev. Day | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call loan renewal | | | |
| Stock Exch | 1 % | 1 % | 1 % |
| Curb Exch | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Com Paper | | | |
| Prime 3-4 mos. | ⅝ | ⅝ | 1 |
| Time Money | | | |
| 60-90 days | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4-6 months | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Bar silver | 42¾c | 42¾c | 42¾c |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1¼% | 1¼% | 1¼% |
| Com paper | 1 | 1 | ¾@1 |
| Time money | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |

**Bankers Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | ⅛@⅜% | ⅛@⅜% | ⅛@⅜% |
| 60 days | ⅛@⅜ | ⅛@⅜ | ⅛@⅜ |
| 90 days | ⅛@⅜ | ⅛@⅜ | ⅛@⅜ |
| 4 months | ⅜@½ | ⅜@½ | ⅜@½ |
| 5-6 months | ⅜@½ | ⅜@½ | ⅜@⅝ |

**London Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short bills | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | ⅝% |
| 3 mos bills | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅝ |
| Bar gold | 148s 6d | 148s 6½d | 140s 10d |
| Bar silver | 19⅛d | 19⅜d | 18⅛d |

**Central Bank Rates**

| | Per Cent | | Per Cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 1½ | Bucharest | 3½ |
| Boston | 1½ | Calcutta | 3 |
| Chicago | 1½ | Danzig | 4 |
| Cleveland | 1½ | Lisbon | 4-4½ |
| Dallas | 1½ | London | 2 |
| Kansas City | 1½ | Helsingfors | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 1½ | Buenos Aires | 3½ |
| New York | 1 | Madrid | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 1½ | Ottawa | 2½ |
| Richmond | 1½ | Oslo | 3½ |
| San Francisco | 1½ | Paris | 2 |
| St. Louis | 1½ | Riga | 4½ |
| Athens | 6 | Prague | 3 |
| Amsterdam | 2 | Stockholm | 2½ |
| Berne | 1½ | Rome | 4½ |
| Berlin | 4 | Tokyo | 3.29 |
| Brussels | 2½ | Sofia | 4 |
| Budapest | 4 | Warsaw | 4½ |

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, June 17

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Demand | $4.68¼ | $4.68¾ | $4.8397 |
| Cables | 4.68¼ | 4.68¾ | 4.8397 |
| France—franc | .0265 | .0265 | †† |
| Belgium—belga | .1700 | .1700 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2253 | .2254 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0526¼ | .0526¼ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4011 | .4012 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5310 | .5309 | § |
| Sweden—krona | .2411 | .2411 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2352 | .2354 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2091 | .2091 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0086¼ | .0086¼ | .0220 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0207 | .0207 | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1970 | .1970 | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1885 | .1885 | .1899 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0427½ | .0427½ | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0072 | .0072 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0231 | .0231 | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso‡ | .2315 | .2315 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis‡ | .0525 | .0535 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2050 |
| Peru—sol | .1700 | .17871/2 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .3700 | .3700 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2732 | .2731 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3495 | .3495 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329 | .5327 | .680 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2887½ | .2887½ | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .1269 | .1269 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5455 | .5455 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .9969 | .9969 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2015 | .2015 | § |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate.

## Auto Production Has Sharp Upturn

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that output of the automobile plants for the current week would total 78,395 cars and trucks, compared with 65,235 units last week and 44,790 this week a year ago.

The upturn was described as a "contra-seasonal" advance based on "a return to five-day schedules by Chrysler plants after shutdowns due to labor troubles in a supplying plant earlier this month."

## Industrialist Sees U. S. Gain in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corp. said before sailing for Europe on a business trip that he believed business in the United States will improve during the rest of 1939.

"With proper co-operation between business and government," Mr. Watson said, "the United States can fully recover and go on to new heights."

## Rock Island 1939 Budget For $4,586,972 Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has approved the 1939 budget of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad totaling $4,586,972 for capital expenditures.

The budget included $627,948 for equipment and the remainder, $3,959,024, for expenditures on the right-of-way.

The budget was submitted by counsel for the trustees, Frank O. Lowden, James E. Gorman and Joseph B. Fleming.

### Retail Advertising Gains

CHICAGO—Volume of display advertising placed by retailers in the newspapers of 80 major cities in the week ended June 3 totaled 17,673,115 lines or 1.6 per cent greater than the 17,401,087 lines for the corresponding week of 1938, Advertising Age reported. This is the fourth successive week in which 1939 linage has been greater than that of last year.

## New Haven Voting Power Plan for 3 Trustees Scored

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—Criticism of the proposal to place voting power of the New Haven's common stock in the hands of three trustees was voted yesterday by Attorney John L. Hall of the railroad before Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the New Haven railroad reorganization plans. "Is not the plan fraught with grave danger unless there is very careful selection of trustees?" asked Mr. Hall.

Prof. William J. Cunningham, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, named by the court as chairman of a committee of experts to study the New Haven situation, and the Mutual Savings Bank group proposed issuance of more preferred than common stock, which brought from Commissioner Charles Mahaffie, presiding, an implied criticism of the proposal.

Professor Cunningham and the Mutual Savings Bank group also proposed issuance of more preferred than common stock, which brought from Commissioner Charles Mahaffie, presiding, an implied criticism of the proposal.

**Separation Inconceivable**

"I can't conceive of the Boston, Providence lines as being a separate corporation. Its trackage is vital to the New Haven," said Professor Cunningham under cross examination yesterday by Attorney Edward S. Sunderland for the group of insurance companies. He said that the main loss in passenger traffic on the B. & P. was due to payments for use of the South Station.

Witnesses for the Pennsylvania Railroad, objecting to the provision in the amended New Haven reorganization plan which would wipe out the Pennsylvania's common stock holdings in the New Haven, are scheduled to occupy most of this morning's hearings on the reorganization before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The plan would deprive present common stockholders of any equity under the reorganization. The Pennsylvania, often charged with control of the New Haven, owns about 16 per cent of the common stock with a value, it claims, of over $30,000,000. From another angle, the proposal would eliminate alleged Pennsylvania control of the New Haven, it is said.

Rhode Island is also due to present this morning its proposal to raise money from the commercial and industrial interests of the state for purchase of the Boston and Providence road, which had been leased by the New Haven and which carries the latter's main traffic between Providence and Boston. Rhode Island wants additional hearings held on its plan.

Meanwhile, representatives of Massachusetts at the hearings have apparently abandoned intention of testifying, following the announcement yesterday afternoon of Attorney Charles Rugg of the Old Colony road that either the Old Colony trustees or the company will file formal application for permission to abandon the so-called Boston group lines of the Old Colony. These lines run from Boston to Middleboro and Plymouth. The trustees must file in the Connecticut Federal Court but the company can file direct with the ICC. In either case the application will reach the ICC, which is expected to send an examiner into Massachusetts for hearings. This is what the Massachusetts officials want, an opportunity to be heard on the question.

**"Too Much Capitalization"**

Meantime a query today from Commissioner Mahaffie to one witness that, "doesn't it appear to you that altogether too much capitalization has been talked about at these hearings?" set the audience speculating. It was recalled that the original reorganization plan was turned down in the ICC because, it was contended, it called for payment of fixed charges that could not be met by indicated earnings. "Do you think it advisable under a reorganization," continued Mr. Mahaffie today, "to issue securities that will obviously have only a fraction of their par value on the market?"

In questioning Fairman Dick, New York banker witness for the Pennsylvania, who argued it was unjust and unwise for future railroad credit to wipe out common stockholders in reorganizations, Mr. Mahaffie said: "Doesn't it follow under your argument that the present capital set-up of the New Haven has to be preserved?" Mr. Dick agreed that bondholders as well as stockholders must be protected.

## Fish Purchases by FSCC Approved by House Group

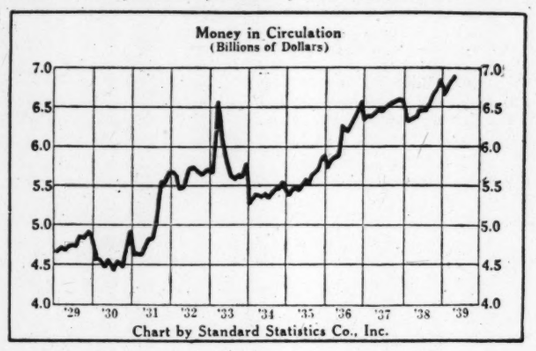
WASHINGTON (AP)—The House merchant marine committee has approved legislation to authorize the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation to purchase and distribute fish and fishery products.

The corporation previously had distributed $1,000,000 worth of fish by special act of Congress.

### Canadian Canal Traffic Up

Ottawa (CP)—Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, Canadian and United States locks, in May increased to 5,798,994 tons from 3,365,290 tons a year ago, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Total freight using the Welland Ship Canal dropped to 1,323,987 tons from 1,740,005 tons in May, 1938. Freight using the St. Lawrence Canals in May declined to 1,189,263 tons from 1,512,230 in May last year.

## Money in Circulation at Peak; Over $2,000,000,000 Above '29




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, money in circulation has reached new high levels, more than $2,000,000,000 above that of 1929 when business activity was greater, and nearly $500,000,000 above the early 1933 total when the banking structure was shaky. The high level of today may be laid to a combination of hoarding of United States currency abroad, retention of more vault cash by banks, and somewhat greater use of cash rather than checks by the public, as well as some domestic hoarding.

## Price of July Wheat Lowest In Nine Years

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—With the season of expanding wheat marketing at hand, wheat prices today averaged more than six cents a bushel lower than a year ago.

Rains that broke the grain belt drought and brightened the nation's wheat crop outlook reduced the terminal market value of a bushel of wheat approximately 8 per cent in the last two and a half weeks. In the next several weeks the market will be called upon to absorb increased selling pressure coincident with the marketing of 1939 wheat as harvest crews work their way north through one of the richest producing sections in the world.

The current price of July wheat, slightly above 72 cents, is the lowest for the date in nine years. At the end of May the contract sold as high as 79¼. Last year in June, wheat sold as high as 84 cents but it tumbled to below 60 cents at one time later in the summer. In June, 1936, wheat sold as high as $1.23.

The extent of early marketing this season is uncertain, due largely to the fact that the Government is offering co-operating farmers a loan on their wheat at rates well above current prices at most terminal markets. The Chicago rate, for example, is almost a cents above the market. Last year farmers stored more than 80,000,000 bushels and liquidated much of it early this summer at slight profit during the May drought-inspired price rise. This favorable circumstance was expected to encourage many producers to take 1939 loans.

Wheat has been arriving at terminals in much greater volume than last year but a large percentage has gone into storage, possibly pending loan application, and another large percentage has been old 1938 wheat coming out of loans.

Harvesting of the new crop and very favorable weather over the American and Canadian spring wheat belt were major factors in this week's price slump to the lowest levels in a month and a half. Before the opening today wheat was 2 to 2½ cents lower than a week ago.

Corn and oats, however, showed smaller declines, corn losing ¾-1⅛ and oats ⅜-¾, while rye was ⅛-⅜ higher, due largely to the Government estimate indicating much smaller rye production this season. Corn marketings remained below a year ago, with large supplies under loan and commercial demand for both corn and oats continued good.

## Oklahoma Gasoline Prices Advanced

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Retail gasoline prices have been advanced one cent a gallon by most filling station operators, a survey showed.

A tank wagon advance became effective June 14.

New prices are 15 cents for third grade, 17 for house brand and 19 for ethyl.

Those quotations are effective in most parts of Oklahoma.

## Cities Service to Operate In 4 Regional Divisions

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Oil Co., of Pennsylvania, announced that the 16 division offices maintained by the company to market its products in the 13 states in which it operates will be merged July 1 into four regional divisions.

These will be in New York, managed by H. C. Gibson; in Boston, managed by R. J. Hull; in Syracuse, managed by W. E. Griffeth; and in Harrisburg, Pa., managed by C. A. Giblin.

### Seiberling Initial Dividend

AKRON, Ohio—J. P. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber Company, announces that at a meeting of the board of directors a dividend was declared amounting to $1.25 per share for the period beginning Oct. 1, 1938, to and including Dec. 31, 1939, on the new 5 per cent Class A preferred stock of the company, payable June 26, 1939, to holders of this new stock of record June 20, 1939.

### Nat'l Supply Omits Dividend

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Directors of National Supply Company, oil industry equipment manufacturers, took no action on the dividend due at this time on the 6 per cent prior preferred and the 5½ per cent prior preferred stock. On March 31, the company paid 75 cents on the 6 per cent and 68¾ cents on the 5½ per cent, both dividends being half the quarterly rate.

## Livestock Supply Curtailed; Prices Generally Higher

**Weekly Livestock Review**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Supply curtailment was the principal price stimulant on all species of livestock this week, although slightly improved wholesale meat trade conditions gave some impetus to an otherwise forced upturn. Lightweight and yearling steers advanced 25-50 cents at Chicago, weighty bullocks also regained a part of last week's loss, spring lambs advanced 50-75 cents, while hogs recovered all of an early decline to close steady with last week's close. Choice weighty steers topped the Chicago market at $10.75, native spring lambs made $10.10 and best hogs stopped to $6.65.

Strictly prime steers comparable with those that have recently topped the Chicago market were not available this week, best 1,478 pound bullocks heading the list at $10.75. There was a sprinkling of medium weight and heavy steers at $10-10.25, with a larger number at $9.25-9.75. Light steers sold up to $10.65 and yearlings made $10.60. Odd head of fed heifers sold up to $11.

Top hogs sold at $6.55 at the low time, but subsequent recovery raised the peak to $6.65, equal to last Friday's outside price. Late sales of good and choice 160-280 pound hogs were mostly at $6.20-6.60.

Increased marketing of packing sows made for a widening of the price spread between light and heavy offerings, and the appearance of sizable numbers of unfinished and grassy hogs resulted in some apparent price irregularity. Late in the week Indianapolis and St. Paul had a top of $6.50, Omaha an outside price of $6.45 and Kansas City $6.35. There was little net change at Interior Iowa and Southern Minnesota Concentration points.

Almost starvation supplies of spring lambs at Chicago, and abridged runs elsewhere resulted in a 50-75 cents advance on native springers. Fed wooled Californias sold at $9.85 at Chicago, clipped Californias brought $8.75-9.25, while native springers bulked at $8.75-9.25, top $10.10.

## Record Low Rate For N. Y. Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Port of New York Authority completed a $17,590,000 bond refunding program at record low interest rates for the authority when a syndicate headed by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler was awarded the issue on a bid of 101.75. The bonds, maturing in 1976, carry a 3 per cent interest coupon.

The successful syndicate immediately reoffered the bonds tentatively at 102½.

## Textile Men Oppose 32½c Hourly Wage Minimum

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, said 70 textile manufacturers had filed notice they were opposed to the 32½ cents an hour minimum wage recommended by the Textile Industry Committee and would appear against the proposition at a hearing scheduled for June 26 at Atlanta.

This hearing, and another one here June 19, will be on the question of whether Mr. Andrews should order into effect the minimum wage recommended by the Industry Committee.

## Graphite Concern to Build $2,500,000 Lake Airport

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company, manufacturer of metallic products, have authorized the purchase of the former Great Lakes airport at Cleveland for a $2,500,000 building program, it was announced in Wall Street.

The company, the announcement said, immediately will modernize and equip industrial buildings on the site to meet demands for its products from the automotive and aviation industries.

## Asserts Dividend Arrears Obstruct Utility Financing

*By the Associated Press*

Judge Robert E. Healy of the Securities and Exchange Commission said late yesterday that although many of the major public ut

# Climax to World Air Flight: 'We're Flying the Atlantic!'

(Continued from Page 1)

and fear, intolerance, and ambition, resentment, and self-righteousness, and I realized more clearly than ever before the responsibility of individuals to overcome the human traits which threaten freedom and self-government and peace.

All that long trip had been designed as an introduction to the flight which I shall start this afternoon, the crossing of "the last frontier of aviation," the forging of the final link in the vast network of commercial airlines which binds the whole surface of the world and all its people in one family.

There has been a long interruption before the conclusion of the world flight. But at last I am again taking to the air to witness the result of these months of planning and building on the part of Pan American Airways, all the thought, all the attention to the tiniest details which have delayed the first passenger flights across the Atlantic, but which are distinctly worth while since they spell safety for the airplanes and the passengers.

Statistics are being murmured in my ears. That Pan American Airways in its 10 years of existence has built and paid for the world's longest international network, half again as long as all the United States domestic lines put together.

In my thoughts there are no statistics, but a memory of a dinner table in Rio de Janeiro where men talked of the vision and indomitable courage of Juan Trippe which had made an airline between the two Americas and one day would send another out across the Pacific and still another over the Atlantic.

**Details of Flight**

I hear that Pan American Airways has transported more than 1,000,000 passengers and traversed more than 400,000,000 miles in its 10 years. But what I see is a bateau being paddled around under an airplane far up the Amazon, a fire engine on the dock at Kai Tak, a steward's care in a moment of emergency, and I recall the words spoken at Cristobal, "a thousand times we will take these precautions which seem so needless, but the thousand and first time André Priester's regulations will save a ship and its passengers."

I hear about Pan American Airways transporting United States goods and opening up new markets to United States manufacturers. But what I see is a little Chinese girl, the daughter of a woman worker on the dock at Hong Kong being given a doll bought by the crews of airplanes. I see pilots tossing food and gifts from the airplanes to Indians in the South American jungle and explaining "those people used to fear the big birds but now they know we are friendly, and if some day we had to come down they would be eager to help us." American-made goods might be dumped before unreceptive markets if it were not for the daily acts of good humor and kindness on the part of officials and crews which build friendliness between the people of different nations.

It is because of this background of good will and proven security that I take to the air today, confident, serene, looking toward the completion of this world flight in its most important and momentous stage.

Ten years of thought and planning have gone into the perfection of this plane on which I ride. Ten years of effort and enterprise on the part of Pan American Airways, which carries the American banner in the highly competitive field of international air transport, in order that the United States shall have the honor of sending the first heavier-than-air commercial planes over this major trade route.

After negotiating for necessary landing rights abroad, the American company in 1929 started a long-range program of route and weather research, sending expeditions to Labrador, Greenland, and Iceland while individual observers compiled first-hand weather and flying data on the shipping lanes and in the Azores.

**Lindbergh's Work**

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser for the company, who had made the first nonstop flight from the United States to Europe on May 20 and 21, 1927, accomplished the first and only complete flight survey ever done in the North Atlantic. In 1933, accompanied by Mrs. Lindbergh, he made flying studies of the coastal areas from New York to Newfoundland and Labrador and then across Greenland and Iceland to northern Europe. Covering the European Coast to Portugal, they then surveyed the Azores and Cape Verde Islands and crossed the South Atlantic, flying from there back to New York.

Meanwhile, Pan American Airways was utilizing its trans-Caribbean Airways as working laboratories for the testing and perfecting of equipment and methods and for the training of flight personnel for the transoceanic flying. Out of this laboratory came the first transoceanic clippers and the captains and crews who pioneered the Pacific. Capt. W. D. Culbertson who pilots this airplane today is a veteran of the South American service, having flown the East Coast. And when last I saw him he had just landed a Pan American plane at Hong Kong.

Not until 1936 had diplomatic negotiations progressed to the point where necessary flying rights could be obtained to permit operation of an American service to the British Isles, and by way of the Azores to Lisbon. The following year, in the summer of 1937, Pan American Airways completed a series of flight surveys over the routes covered by the agreements, four crossings by the northern route and two by the Azores, without incident.

The granting of a temporary permit for landing in France came in February, 1939, subject to negotiations for a permanent agreement when the French shall be ready to institute their own trans-Atlantic service to the United States.

Since then survey and mail flights have brought Pan American's back log of transoceanic flying experience to 4,500,000 miles, its nearest competitor in this regard being the Deutsche Lufthansa with 790,000 miles.

Now with weather reports organized, bases established and equipment, fuel, and supplies located along the routes, the new 41-ton clippers are making their first passenger flights. The entrance to each airplane is through a wide gangway leading to a large compartment lined with comfortable lounges, the walls hung with light tan cloth, the metal work painted soft green and lights gleaming in the walls. At each end of the compartment is a door leading to the 109-foot corridor.

**Freedom on Board**

Passengers no longer have to remain in their seats for an entire trip. On the new airplanes they can walk around, visit the ten compartments, look in at the steward's pantry, watch the big seats be turned into berths, read a magazine here, play a game there.

Where they may not go is up to the flight deck where the crew have their headquarters. The two pilots are in the nose of the ship with a panel restricted almost entirely to flying instruments, the exceptions being an indicator showing the revolutions per minute of the four motors and the temperature dials. The engineering officer has his own instrument desk where he makes his hourly log synchronizing the engines and watch to see that everything goes well.

## Monitor Reporter Resumes Her Series

The accompanying article is one of the series entitled "Around the World by Air" by Miss Marjorie Shuler, who, as correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is completing the first all-airplane world flight by a woman reporter. Miss Shuler started her flight last June, and has been waiting for the inauguration of trans-Atlantic passenger service by Pan American Airways in order to complete the last hop from New York to Marseille.

## Clipper's Passengers

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—The following will be "preview flight" passengers aboard the Pan American Airways flying boat Atlantic Clipper when it takes off for Europe today:

The passenger list:

Altick, Sherman B., New York Sun and Bell Syndicate, New York.

Archibald, Mrs. Anne, Pan American Airways, Washington, D. C.

Engel, Leonard, Science Service, Washington, D. C.

Francis, Devon, Associated Press, New York.

Frantz, Harry, United Press, Washington, D. C.

Graffis (Mr.) Jean, Newspaper Enterprise Assn., New York.

Hager, Mrs. Alice Rogers, North American Newspaper Alliance, McLean, Va.

Haven, Violet Sweet, International News Service, Washington, D. C.

Hicks, George, National Broadcasting Company, New York.

Houldson, Clyde, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York.

Robb, Inez, King Features Syndicate, New York.

Shuler, Marjorie, Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Stowe, Leland, Herald Tribune and Tribune Syndicate, New York.

Thomis, Wayne, Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Western Springs, Ill.

Trout, Bob, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York.

Van Dusen, William I., Pan American Airways, New York

Watkins, John C. A., Baltimore Morning Sun and AP Feature Service, Baltimore, Md.

Wittemore, Don, National Broadcasting Company, Yonkers, N. Y.

Crew: All based at and living in Baltimore:

Captain: W. D. Culbertson.

First Officer: W. D. Winston.

Junior flight officers: James W. Walker, Lewis D. Lindsey, W. J. Garrison.

Engineering Officer: G. T. MacEwan.

First assistant engineering officer: Shelby M. Kritser.

Second assistant engineering officer: W. R. Oesting.

Assistant radio officer: F. A. Hermanson.

Stewards: Joseph Raviol and Rene Mezenen.

# Spending Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

same time offering something to show for themselves after construction better than battleships. As to the threat of inflation and a further unbalanced budget, the Eccles-Berle-Hansen school argue that the public debt in relation to population and national wealth is far lower than in Great Britain or other nations, and that a constant flow of capital goods outlay is necessary, either from private or public sources, to maintain national income.

Details of the present program are nebulous and outlays of $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 are mentioned indiscriminately. Other plans to stimulate business are under consideration like that of government guaranteed loans to small firms, incorporated in the Mead and other bills. Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, advocated before the monopoly committee a program of self-financed public works.

# Insurance Inquiry Hints Control By Federal Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

panies recognize by their general headquarters in New York, which organizes lobby campaigns.

One of the most startling features of the testimony has been the high "lapse" rate revealed in ordinary and more particularly, in "industrial," or poor-man's insurance, which is collected week by week, 25 cents at a time, from workers. To the laymen these lapse figures seem hard to believe. They depict what Leon Henderson, of the SEC, one of the Committee members, described as "squirrel cage" activity. Early evidence showed that the life insurance agents get a major share of the first payments in any new insurance policy. It is to their interest, therefore, to sell all the policies they can. The statistical tables seem to show that the Nation is being "oversold," or at least that hundreds of thousands of buyers are being persuaded to take policies which they cannot keep up and which entail for them financial losses when they are abandoned—or "lapse." The insurance companies recognize the difficulty themselves and have had their research bureau working on it.

**What's Going On**

The following figures offered by Dr. Donald H. Davenport of Harvard give their own picture:

Only 6,600,000 of the 193,700,000 new industrial policies written in the 10 years 1928 through 1937 were still on company books in 1937. Of total terminations 132,000,000 or 70 per cent terminated by "lapse" which meant the sacrifice of the complete savings element of the policy.

At the end of the same 10 years $16,000,000,000 more life insurance (of all types, ordinary and industrial) was in force than at the beginning; but to get this amount of gain it was necessary to write $146,700,000,000 of new insurance, which is at the ratio of about 8 steps back to 9 forward, with all the frustration of human hopes and individual savings involved.

Page after page of testimony to this effect was taken, and a sample life insurance president was put on the stand who agreed that it was largely due to "high pressure salesmanship." Dr. Davenport made only an indirect estimate of what the cost of this "squirrel-cage" activity implied. Choosing his words carefully he explained that over the 20-year period, 1918 through 1937, the Spectator Insurance Year Book had listed under the companies' "gains" items of lapse and surrender.

"The total gain from this source," he said, "over the 20-year period amounts to over $1,400,000,000, an average of $70,000,000 a year."

**Agents Got It**

Dr. Davenport quickly added that the amounts listed as "gains" were not really "profits," according to the life insurance companies. Most of the money apparently had gone to agents who oversold the customer. But in any event, he continued, "the figures given show that the policy holders whose insurance terminated by lapse and surrender lost at least this amount of their savings."

"Is it your contention that the $1,400,000,000 is all that the policy holders lose whose policies lapse and are surrendered, or is it rather your contention that this is the only figure bearing on that matter which can be obtained from published sources?" witness was asked by the Committee counsel.

"That is the only figure that we can obtain readily which seemed to have a clear notation. . . . This is a minimum," answered Dr. Davenport.

The Monopoly Committee showed that life insurance companies had particularly fought extension of the Massachusetts plan, instituted by Louis D. Brandeis 20 years ago, whereby savings banks sell life insurance without solicitation and without the consequent high cost of agents' fees. Life insurance witnesses asserted that they opposed this system only if and when it involved a state subsidy. It was brought out, however, that the Association of Life Insurance Presidents had successfully fought a proposed Missouri constitutional amendment merely giving the State authority to set up a system.

**Bank System**

The Monopoly Committee then examined the Brandeis system, shown to have been so persistently attacked by the old-line insurance companies. Judd Dewey, Massachusetts Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, testified such policies were growing at an accelerating rate, that they are safer and cheaper than the best that can be purchased from regular companies. He denied that this is due to state subsidies as charged by the companies, and attributed it primarily to absence of the agents' fees, and secondly to more efficient management. Most impressive of his supporting documents was a cost comparison, showing the average of the savings banks for 10 years from 1929 compared to the individual records of 27 specified life insurance companies. A $1000 straight life policy taken out at age 35 was used. The basic figure per $1,000 of protection for the savings bank life insurance was $2.74. Compared to this the best one of the 27 private companies, according to Mr. Dewey's figures, cost $4.60, while the most expensive company figure was $8.73. Mr. Dewey said his figures have "never" been challenged.

One major difference between the savings bank and regular life insurance companies' experience was in respective "lapse rates."


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Sunny Hours Diary," "Strengheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**
ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH
Attractively furnished housekeeping suites with thoroughly equipped kitchens. 1-6 rooms. Rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24a CLEARWAY STREET

### BUSINESS SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTATION
If you need business matters attended to, large or small, or business data of any kind, write BUCKLEY ASSOCIATES, an organization comprising accountants, attorneys, advertising and sale specialists, business statisticians, etc. Fees moderate. Address 29 Carpenter Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

### DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

ROLLS developed with dated prints 25c and up. Kodak films 18c and up; we pay return postage; free list and mailing equipment. H. F. H. Co., Box 5, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

STAR PHOTO FINISHERS
Any 6 or 8 exposure roll 25c. Reprints up to 12? 4c. Best of work, prompt service. Box 268, Pasadena, Calif.

### REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at "Maid-of-the-Mist" Home, 496 Philip St. 4 blocks north Memorial Arch; near Falls. Phone 2428-W. Miss B. Carter, Hostess.

### ROOMS TO LET
### Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 40-46 Case St. Ha 4-9218—Beautiful private home, 3 rooms, exquisitely furnished; lovely garden; porch; half block subway, 5 min. Fair; $1.50 each. Clements.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St. Fl. 8-4123-J—Two large, airy rooms; cross ventilation; twin or double beds, innerspring mattresses; $3.00 double per day, $15.00-$18.00 weekly. OR TUTAY.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-02 Ash Ave.—Large private home near Fair and church; attractive airy rooms; innerspring mattresses. Write or phone reservation, Henderson, Ind., 3-1065.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3519 91st St., IDA HEIMSTAEDT—2 double rooms, cross ventilation; 5 minutes subway to Belle Fair, 25 minutes Times Square; $1.50 person.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LOS ANGELES—Wide experience accounting, cost, income tax, analysis; office management; personnel, confidential secretary, campaign chairman; references; will leave city. Tel. RI. 5666 or Box V-15, 824 Van Nuys Building.

### SUMMER RENTALS

PUMPKIN COVE, Pemaquid Point, Maine—New modern cottage in secluded spot near ocean and woods; long season. Address A. P. G., PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y., on beautiful Cayuga Lake, in the heart of the Finger Lakes—Roomy, comfortable, 8-room home; modern conveniences; July and August; terms reasonable. MRS. JANE YAWGER. Phone 2320.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

FALL OCCUPANCY
5 CHESTNUT STREET
SIX rooms with two bathrooms. Westerly view; elevator.
138 MARLBOROUGH STREET
SEVEN rooms, two bathrooms, excellent light and air; near Dartmouth St.
101 MT. VERNON STREET
SEVEN rooms, corner suite, exceptionally sunny; best location.
HUGH P. McNALLY
CARL L. STUCKLEN
45 Beacon St., Boston CAPitol 8430

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin: 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BOSTON, Fenway — 1 alc., 1-2-3 rms, free refrig., large recep. hall, elevator; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, Kir. 6319 (Cambridge, Mass.).

BROOKLINE (MASS.)
Upper apartment two-family house, 8 rooms, two baths, oil heat, newly decorated, garage. 39 Summit Ave., near Beacon St. For appointment call Asp. 3643.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 2 rms.; 2 rms., din.; 4 rms., fireplace; free refrig.; ample closets; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$65. GILES, Kir. 2345.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Studio apartment to sublet, July 1 to January 1; light and airy; antique furnished bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom; reasonable. Cap. 3476. Studio 4, 59 River Street.

BOSTON—Available for summer months, one room apartment, Pullman kitchen; excellent location; well furnished. Tel. COM. 1484.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway Street—3-room kitchenette apartment and dinette on 1st floor; also 1 and 2 room kitchenette apartments.

N. Y. C., East 44th (Beaux Arts)—Attractive studio, sacrifice, 3 months, $87.50, including all expenses; free bus; kitchenette, piano, radio; cool. Murray Hill 4-4800 (1505 North).

N. Y. C., 514 Madison Avenue—Well-furnished, housekeeping 2-room apt., July-August. September if desired. Apt. 4-d, PLaza 3-9332. Phone after 5 p. m.

N. Y. C., 205 W. 54 (Apt. 11-G)—Sublet July-August—3 rooms, comfortably furnished, kitchen; four cross currents, light; convenient to World's Fair. CI. 6-3222.

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
Near The Mother Church
1-2 room suites; Pullman kitchen; newly decorated; long or short terms.
COM. 1484

THE FENMORE
An apartment house of dignity and charm; choice of 2-room apartments furnished in maple with complete kitchenettes and hotel service; southwest exposure, Fenway view; switchboard service, free parking. Kenmore 3030.
84 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street
BOSTON, MASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely 3-room kitchenette bath and porch, for summer period; cross-ventilation; well managed bldg. with privilege of recreation room and swimming pool; near the Christian Science church and beautiful Rock Creek Park.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Sutton Place—Share four rooms with woman; meals, maid; reasonable; available now to Oct. 1. Write Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—July and August, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, twin beds; cross ventilation. 11 Tetlow St., Suite 19. Long 4737.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Exceptional Used Car Values!

| | |
|---|---|
| '37 Ford Conv. Sedan | $515 |
| '37 Ford De luxe Cabriolet | $465 |
| '36 Ford Coupe | $275 |
| '35 Ford Tudor | $215 |

Liberal Allowance—Easy Terms
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Square, Boston HAN. 7100

### BOOKBINDING

FINE BINDINGS of Text Books, Bibles, Journals, Sentinels. Write for definite appointment. F. A. Klasa, 301 East 92nd St., N. Y. C.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Excellent, established roadside stand and restaurant doing business daily, located 9 miles from Worcester and 37 miles from Boston; 800-ft. frontage on state road at route junction; 13 acres land, 3 cabins, garage, modern rest rooms, town water, hot-water tank, Philgas and hot-air furnace all installed; good reason for selling. Box F-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

### BUSINESS SERVICE

BUSINESS advice and management, also varied experience in Government departmental matters. MANGHUM & MANGHUM, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

RANDOLPH, N. H.—Two five-room cottages for rent, comfortably furnished; garages, flower and vegetable gardens planted; lovely views White Mountains, elevation 1800 feet; quiet, refined summer community. H. L. MALCOLM.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—For sale, 5-room furnished cottage located North Road, Bearskin Neck; thru own broker or Bluehills 6336 (Milton).

SHORE ACRES, CAPE ELIZABETH, Me.—Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, electric lights, fireplace, broad piazza, garage; quiet surroundings; beautiful view. Enquire PENNELL, 173 Bolton St., Portland, Me.

SOUTH CASCO, ME. (On Sebago Lake)—7-room cottage, fireplace, screened porch, flush toilet; ice, boat, lights and wood furnished. MRS. R. H. SHAW, 30 Fleetwood St., Portland, Me.

### COUNTRY BOARD

A HOME for Christian Scientists, for rest and study; ideal for permanent home; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. # 8.

HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y., R. D. 1—Modern conveniences, good beds, home cooking; rate $16.50 to $23 weekly.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 miles from Boston; in the Uncanoonuc Mt. region; 44th season; $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98; MISS ANNE MERRILL.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

### DRIVING INSTRUCTION

FENWAY AUTOSCHOOLS, Inc.
580 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston Com. 5671

### FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 1154.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

CAMDEN, ME.—Colonial homestead, modern conveniences; also attractively furnished cottage on lake. MRS. EDWARDS, 31 Grant Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.

### FURNITURE

CASH paid for Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Rugs, Antiques, etc. Phone CIRcle 6514 for Appraisals. Kay-Bee Furniture, 1021 Boylston St., Boston

### FURNITURE FOR SALE

GREAT SAVINGS exhibition samples recent Chicago Grand Rapids Furniture Shows. Beautiful bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, odd pieces, rugs, etc. Distributors of Simmons Beddings. Wonderful opportunity for Brides. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

### FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN, CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

### HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT French translator and clerk. Christian Scientist, born and educated in France, thoroughly familiar with French as spoken and written today; cultural background, good education, thorough knowledge of English; experience in translating, proofreading, general office work, and accuracy in details. Box G-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

GREEK proofreader for small amount of occasional work on modern Greek; Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Nurse, experienced, pleasant; references; 2 children; salary $60.00. Write or apply HUGHES, 21 East 87th St., N. Y. C.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT HILL, MASS., Amhurst Road—Beautifully situated on golf course, new 10-rm. house, $22,500. BURGESS & DEMONE, Prospect 1687 (Somerville).

EARLY American house, perfect condition, oil heat, 3 bathrooms; suitable for winter and summer occupancy; 3 acres land on main road in Bridgewater, New Hampshire. ELINER C. PLUMMER, Bristol, New Hampshire.

### MANUFACTURERS WANTED

GENTLEMAN, widely experienced in Europe and America, seeks co-operation with business man, both financially and practically, in an already established business in U. S. A.; could act as representative here or abroad. Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

### OFFICES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—My office is available to a Christian Scientist during July and August at nominal rent. Reply Kir 3778 mornings.

### PAYING GUESTS

A PRIVATE estate, Monadnock region—1400 ft. elevation away from traffic; for discriminating guests; rates $21-$35; booklet. Highfields, Marlboro, New Hampshire. Tel. 6 ring 21.

GUESTS—Couple for summer—shorter; charming colonial home, quaint village, near Sugar Hill; Christian Science services near by; details SPENCER, Green Pastures, Bath, N. H.

HUDSON, MASS.—Comfortable, charming home in country; commuting distance from Boston; week ends or by week. MRS. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln St.

Large airy rooms, one minute to beach
THE NEW FLORIDA
Sagamore Hill, Nantasket Beach, Mass.
Grace L. Mathieu Hull 1549-W

### On Secluded White Mt. Lake

A few guests taken in comfortable cottage on shore of Conway Lake. Wide view. Outdoor sports. $18 per week. Louise Nesmith, Conway Center, N. H.

ROOMS in refined home for rest and study or vacation, summer or permanent. 136 Garfield Ave., Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DUNFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center, Newton 3074.

### PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES, business practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PIO CO 13 E 16 St. N Y C ALg 4-6147

### REAL ESTATE

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.
3 acres with large oak and pine trees, 300 ft. of beach and water front. Electricity and water available. A. A. ELLSWORTH, 107 Colby Road, Braintree, Mass.; tel. 1155.

COME to Cape Cod this summer; houses for rent, month, season. JULIA FRENCH WILLIAMS, Falmouth, Mass.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Avenue Cen. Newton 5252

OLD Cape Cod colonial, unspoiled, but modernized; 7 rooms, bath, electric kitchen, 4 fireplaces, ship's stairway, paneling; over an acre; near Route 3, 45 minutes Boston; location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet; $5000. Telephone Hanover 241-2 (Mass.) or write Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
New 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, 1st floor lavatory; early American farmhouse, pine paneled living room, play room, bookcases, leaded casements, massive chimney; period papers; insulated, weatherstripped, air-conditioned; open porch; 2-car garage attached; 10,360 sq. ft. grounds; 8 Livermore Gardens, East; off Linden St.; near Christian Science church; R. R. depot. Write BUILDER, Box 34, Wayland, Tel. 125.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON—Sunny attractive, furnished rooms, overlooking The Mother Church; elevator, good beds. 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 15, Cir. 9544.

BOSTON, 81 Marlborough Street—Near Public Garden; attractive rooms; breakfast given; summer rates; references. Tel. Circle 7551.

BOSTON—Attractive front rooms, twin beds; permanent, transient; free parking. MRS. SLYE, 31 St. Stephen St. Com. 6953.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, first floor; near The Mother Church; free parking. HENDRICKSON, 84 Gainsboro St.; COM. 5513.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7102.

BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro St., Apt. 4—Doubles with separate beds and single; near The Mother Church. Com. 5924.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Spencer Arms, 32 Centre St.—Desirable rooms, quiet, convenient location; home cooking; reasonable rates; transients accommodated. Longwood 9057.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 27 Bowker St.—Large front room, suitable for 2; other attractive rooms; grill if wanted; parking. Asp. 5013.

HAMPTON BAYS, L. I., N. Y., Box 306—Near ocean and bays; outdoor sports; 2 doubles, 1 single; kitchen privileges; priv. family.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Broadway) (Apt. 4 D)—Quiet; cross ventilation, homelike, convenient transportation, elevator; transient, permanent. Academy 2-7784.

N. Y. C.—Delightful hotel room, quiet, cool, central. July, August; reasonable. Write Box F-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

### Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 208 E. 53rd St. (Apt. 1 rear)—Single, double; convenient, ½ block from subway to Fair; airy, homelike.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

YONKERS, N. Y., 95 Landscape Ave.—Bright, spacious home, grounds; good home cooking; loving consideration; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, American, white, single, middle aged, clean character; go anywhere. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, long private experience, best references; free to travel; living in Boston. Tel. Com. 8773.

CONSTRUCTION superintendent, clerical, payroll, cost and purchasing experience, desires position; can sell. Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MARRIED man, farm, garden, poultry and construction experience; capable managing an estate. Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MILITARY academy graduate desires position as tutor counsellor or companion; excellent references. Box K-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER, young man age 30, matured in the fields of commercial, industrial and portrait photography, reliable, single, with good personal habits, desires permanent connection with reliable studio, in Boston or New York City. Communicate with LYMAN SMITH, 193 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

15 YEARS as salesman and sales manager in department store and beauty shop field, seeking change in position; now in New York area; will go anywhere. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG married man, 15 years' office experience including purchasing, credits, costs; secretarial, go anywhere. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, scholarship student of voice, would like position as private chauffeur (excellent references). Phone Kenmore 3332 (Boston).

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman (former teacher) keep house; care child; summer; anywhere. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED worker desires opportunity care of elderly person or children needing special care; Boston or vicinity. Tel. Hyde Park 0130-M.

EXPERIENCED secretary stenographer wishes serve any capacity. CHelsea 2-4696 (N. Y. C.) until noon.

HOUSEKEEPER - COMPANION. Attendant, very experienced. EDUCATED TRAVEL. Excellent references. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CARNEGIE STUDIO TO LET by day, week or month; light, airy; grand piano and chairs; suitable for rehearsals, meetings, choirs. Apply ROBERT MALONE, Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall Co. 5-9739.

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Our dream cottage. All modern improvements, 10-ft. screened-in porch on 3 sides, fireplace, electricity, running water, bath; rowboat, canoe, ice and wood furnished; most desirable location, beautiful view. Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Horr; price per week $35. CHAS. C. AVERILL, 54 St. Stephen's St., Boston, COM. 9416.

### TERMITE CONTROL

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Author now in Europe will rent his cozy country home in West Gloucester, Mass., for summer. You will love this little white cottage, nestled amid myriads of evergreens, flowering shrubs and bright blossoms; its terraced lawn of velvety green, the babbling brook and the cool, rose-scented breezes will enchant you. So peaceful, yet 3 minutes from state highway, 10 min. to beach. Contentment for two. References, please?
W. E. STACK
Real Estator
30 Elm Street, Gloucester, Mass.

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COHASSET, MASS.—Desirable 12-rm. house attractively situated, directly on private sandy beach; also 3 acres land; 2 or 3 sleeping porches; 2-car garage; excellent bathing and boating; ideal for children. Cohasset Box 323. Tel. Cohasset 0324-W.

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WILLOUGHBY LAKE, VT.
Our dream cottage. All modern improvements, 10-ft. screened-in porch on 3 sides, fireplace, electricity, running water, bath; rowboat, canoe, ice and wood furnished; most desirable location, beautiful view. Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Horr; price per week $35. CHAS. C. AVERILL, 54 St. Stephen's St., Boston, COM. 9416.

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### BIRM

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(Continued)

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Service and Quality Unexcelled
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DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
*High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes*
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FASHION LEADERSHIP

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FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
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*Furniture for any Home*

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Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
Phone 4511 Established 1923
Use the Sun's Heat for your Comfort and Convenience.
More than 17,500 installations.
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Original Builders of Solars in Florida
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FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
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## FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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Refrigerators
**Burkhardt's Electric Shop**
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.,
ATLANTA, GA.

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SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
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OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

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DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
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Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
*Try Our Cafeteria*

*Shop at*
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA.

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GILL'S BREAD
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*Complete Banking Facilities*
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INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
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DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

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British and Foreign Patents
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Private bathing beach and houses. Free Garage. Full Pension during Season Kr. 8.- per day.
Really First Class Cuisine

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Mail Orders Filled

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bij de BERLAGEBRUG
Telefoon 91461 (Confectionery)

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(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
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Tel. 33732

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Flowershop

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TEL. 28004

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(Flowershop)
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Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

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(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

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GOUD ZILVER EN UURWERKEN
GERO- EN PLEETZILVER
1e Const. Huygensstr. 53-55
Amsterdam Telef. 82328

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53, BAKKERSTRAAT
Heeren Hoeden en Mode-Huis
Tel. 26.975 Men's Wear

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Vleeschhouwery—Spekslagery
Lamslagery
E. J. VAN WESSEL
Eerste inrichting voor het bereiden van WORST en VLEESCHWAREN
FRED. HENDRIKLAAN 70
TELEFOON 553634

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GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
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Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

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**Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

### NETHERLANDS

### THE HAGUE
(Continued)

Coop: Society "EIGEN HULP"
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Telefoon 33.41.30 (3 Lynen)
Aardappelen en Wales Anthrciet bestellen
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Potatoes and Welsh Anthracite

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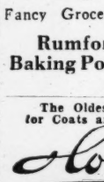

Bonefaas
Batavia - Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

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STATIONERY TELEPHONE 13101

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Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.
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NORRMALMSTORG
GLASS and CHINA
CERAMICS and PEWTER
*Artistic Souvenirs*
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INNEN-DEKORATION
VORHANGSTOFFE
MÖBELSTOFFE
KLEINMÖBEL
M. Hundsinger-Buess
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Interior Decorating

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FALKENER ET CIE
*Founded 1825* Gerbergasse 63

JAERMANN—Furniture
Simple and exclusive style
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Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg
B K G MARKEN
(Umbrellas)

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Herren-und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21 Tel. 40.058

*Confiserie Tea Room*
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Dornacherstrasse 277. Tel. 4.11.71
(GROCERIES)

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3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
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SALON pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
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HAIRDRESSER

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE
(Continued)

Stationery Shop
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Neuengasse 43

FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church.

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BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

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Highly recommended
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(Hairdresser)

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DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking-Sticks
Gloves Ties
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Hosiery se recommande

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PRÈS DE LA GARE
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Ready-made and to order
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Expertises, Tel. 2.54.61
(ARCHITECT)
Avenue de Montchoisi

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LAUSANNE S.A.
(Dyers and Cleaners)

VIREDAZ
STATIONERY
Commercial and Social
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RUE DE L'HÔPITAL
Tea-Room—Pastry—Tourtes
Speciality: Chocolate Candies

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Chaussures—Maroquinerie
Chemiserie—Gants et Bas
Grand choix de Jouets.
(Footwear, Shirts, Toys)

## SWITZERLAND

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rasch, gut und billig
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Thun, Balliz 31. Tel. 23.16

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

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*Carpets—Linoleum*
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HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse Ecke Rindermarkt.

KOKS-KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
Ferd. Lendi. A. G.
Seefeldstr. 5. Tel. 2.09.83
(FUEL)

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Daily Deliveries
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The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily —Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room, Kitchen Requisites
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*Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours*
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
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Noted for:
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Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock: Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
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*Family Butchers*
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities:—
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## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN
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SEE NEXT PAGE

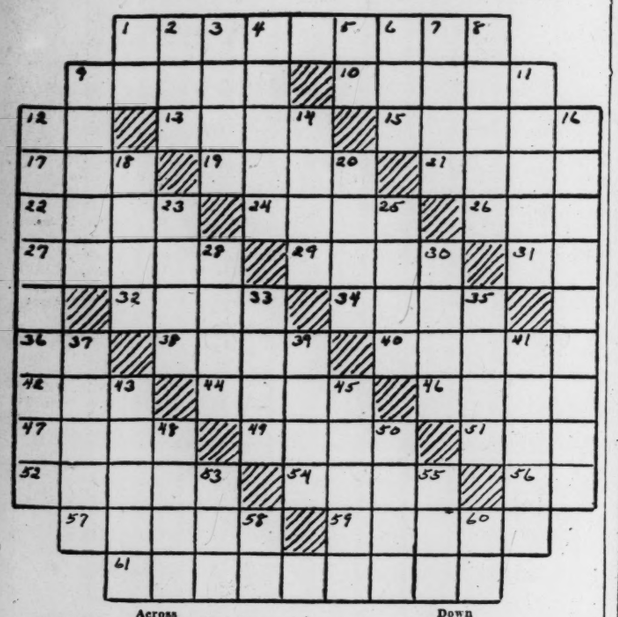
*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

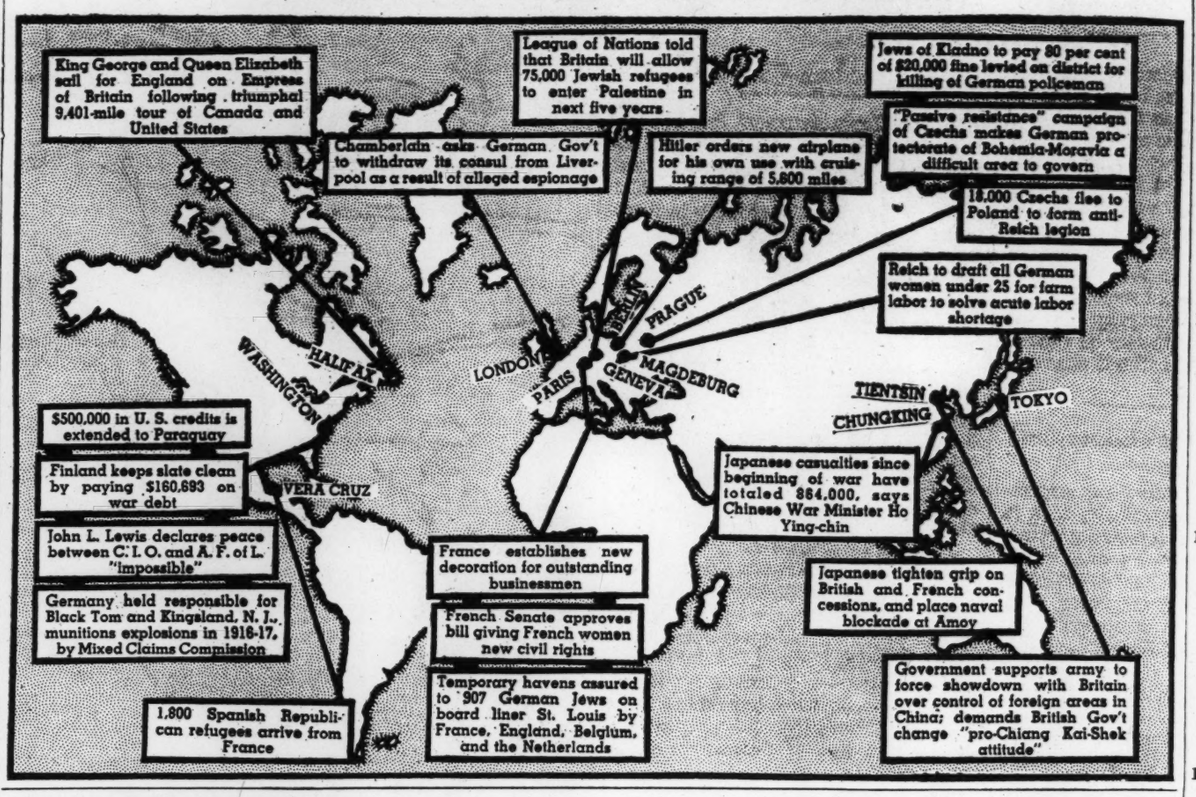
1—What is the name of sound indenting northeastern North Carolina?
9—Tangled situation is what?
10—Who was son of Jehiel (poss.)?
12—What is symbol for illinium?
13—What Portuguese navigator discovered Cape of Good Hope?
15—What was eaten with or without leaven in Bible times?
17—What was relationship of Bunah to Jerahmeel?
19—What species of mosquito is mentioned in Bible?
21—What is a carpet of extra length used in center of Persian rooms?
22—What European corvine bird is about size of American crow?
24—What thick woolen cloth of dull brownish yellow is used for overcoating?
26—What Roman god was identical with Greek Pluto?
27—What month is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
29—Would you sail, wear, or feed a musquaw?
31—Master of Chemistry (abbr.).
32—A thameng is a sash, deer, or vine—which?
34—Year containing 366 days is a —— year.
36—What State is east of Texas (abbr.)?
38—What is a device for winding up a surveyor's tape?
40—What is part of spade against which foot is forced in digging?
42—What fresh-water food fish of Europe reaches length of one foot?
44—Young of a guinea fowl is called what?
46—What month is mentioned in Neh. 6:15?
47—What timber tree grows in Argentina?
49—What is an antonym of "bright"?
51—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
52—What gigantic tribe is mentioned in Gen. 14:5?
54—Biblical tent-peg was what?
56—High school (abbr.)
57—What is any of numerous rays?
59—What is an Indian of Arawakan aborigines of Lesser Antilles?
61—Who was son of Simon the Cyrenian?

**Down**

1—Article.
2—What would you call any student at Eton College?
3—Two-masted, square-rigged vessel is what?
4—What large antelope is found in Africa?
5—What is name of a Jewish month?
6—Beater used in mixing mortar is what?
7—What bird is often mentioned by poets?
8—Who is one mentioned in I Chron. 7:21?
9—What is a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast and single headsail jib?
11—Aenon was situated near what place?
12—Descendant of Israel was called what?
14—What is a metallic cuplike stand for a finjan?
16—Apostles were also called what?
18—What is name of a department of northern France?
20—What is a Chinese money of account?
23—What is a large vat in which textile goods are boiled?
25—What plant is grown chiefly for its roots?
28—What is one of vegetables mentioned in Num. 11:5?
30—What is a county of eastern North Carolina?
33—Bulrush is what?
35—What is a picket?
37—Chain of shoals between Ceylon and India is known as —— Bridge.
39—What is that part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat?
41—Who was son of Merari the son of Levi?
43—What was name of a Harodite, one of David's guard?
45—What is that part of gown which trails behind the wearer?
48—Who was son of Helem?
50—A natural group, class, or division is what?
53—Sainte (abbr.).
55—Who was a famous American Confederate general?
58—What prefix denotes "beyond"?
60—Railroad (abbr.).

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## World News of the Week at a Glance


King George and Queen Elizabeth sail for England on Empress of Britain following triumphal 9,401-mile tour of Canada and United States
League of Nations told that Britain will allow 75,000 Jewish refugees to enter Palestine in next five years
Jews of Kladno to pay 80 per cent of $20,000 fine levied on district for killing of German policeman
"Passive resistance" campaign of Czechs makes German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia a difficult area to govern
Chamberlain asks German Gov't to withdraw its consul from Liverpool as a result of alleged espionage
Hitler orders new airplane for his own use with cruising range of 5,800 miles
18,000 Czechs flee to Poland to form anti-Reich legion
Reich to draft all German women under 25 for farm labor to solve acute labor shortage
WASHINGTON
HALIFAX
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
PRAGUE
MAGDEBURG
GENEVA
TIENTSIN
CHUNGKING
TOKYO
VERA CRUZ
$500,000 in U. S. credits is extended to Paraguay
Finland keeps slate clean by paying $160,693 on war debt
John L. Lewis declares peace between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. "impossible"
Germany held responsible for Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J., munitions explosions in 1916-17, by Mixed Claims Commission
1,800 Spanish Republican refugees arrive from France
France establishes new decoration for outstanding businessmen
French Senate approves bill giving French women new civil rights
Temporary havens assured to 907 German Jews on board liner St. Louis by France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands
Japanese casualties since beginning of war have totaled 864,000, says Chinese War Minister Ho Ying-chin
Japanese tighten grip on British and French concessions, and place naval blockade at Amoy
Government supports army to force showdown with Britain over control of foreign areas in China; demands British Gov't change "pro-Chiang Kai-Shek attitude"

## Little Chauncey

"You'll like Mrs. Jones—she's the 'kootchie-koo' type.

### Turn Not Aside

Find the thing you want to do most intensely; make sure that's it, and do it with all your might. —H. G. Wells.

## Daily Quotation

*BETWEEN the great things that we cannot do, and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.*—ANON.

## In Lighter Vein

0

"The fellow who disposed of the goose that laid the golden egg was dumb!"

"Oh, I suppose a goose egg meant nothing to him!"

**Suspicious**

Husband: "Do you think the new cook is going to settle down with us, dear?"

Wife: "I'm a bit doubtful, darling. A letter came for her this morning and the envelope was readdressed five times."—Montreal Star.

**Fussy**

"What's the matter, Jenkins?" snapped a shoe store manager. "Can't you serve this customer?"

"No, sir," replied the assistant. "He's trying to find two shoes which squeak in the same key." —Grit.

**Ahem!**

Young Father: "In your sermon this morning you spoke about a baby being a new wave on the ocean of life."

Minister: "That's right. Do you think a fresh squall would have been nearer the truth?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

## Sunbonnet Sue

### The Gold Rule

War will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ. —William Ellery Channing.

**70 Towns**

No fewer than 70 towns were named for Benjamin Franklin.

## Monitor Movie Guide

**Champs Elysées** (Tri-National)—Sacha Guitry as actor, author, and director, gossiping about adventures and incidents, amorous and otherwise, through three centuries along the Parisian thoroughfare, introducing historical figures as far apart as Louis XV and Napoleon III, letting his imagination fill in events, and saucing the whole with satirical humors.—Adults.

**Heart of Paris** (Tri-National)—French comedy with overtones of melodrama and tragedy, telling about a juror who helped to acquit a girl accused of murder, took her into his home, and found himself confronted by increasing difficulties. Raimu skillfully sets forth the juror; Michele Morgan, the girl.—Adults.

**Invitation to Happiness** (Paramount)—Domestic drama of a prizefighter, who married an heiress, found his pugilistic ambitions interfered with the happiness of his family, discovered domestic tranquillity again when he had lost a championship bout. Fred MacMurray, Irene Dunne, Charles Ruggles, William Collier, Sr.—Adults and young people.

**It's a Wonderful World** (MGM)—Latest madcap farce, with Claudette Colbert as a scatterbrained poet helping James Stewart as a private detective to expose the criminals who have framed his employer in a murder case. Intended as a successor to "The Thin Man" and "It Happened One Night," it has amusing sequences though it falls short of the mark. Guy Kibbee, Nat Pendleton, Frances Drake, Edgar Kennedy, Ernest Truex.—Adults and young people.

**The Mikado** (General)—Elaborate Technicolor version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, made in England, transposing incidents, and telescoping the story. The result is not so much a substitute for the stage version as a Savoyard novelty in which Sullivan fares better than Gilbert. The London Symphony Orchestra plays the accompaniments. Kenny Baker from the radio, Martyn Green and Sydney Granville of the D'Oyly Carte company, John Barclay and Constance Willis have important parts.—Family.

**Prison Without Bars** (UA-London)—Corinne Luchaire, French actress, making her first American appearance as an inmate of a girls' reformatory. The narrative is divided between penal reform and a romantic triangle, in which the girl who is Mlle. Luchaire supplants the sympathetic directress as the betrothed of the reformatory doctor. Edna Best and Barry Barnes have the latter two parts. —Adults.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### A Double Surprise

Midland Park, N. J.

The new house had reached the stage when a little tree topped the roof and gave signal to the owner that it was time for the customary treat. The owner wondered just how was she to show her gratitude in a way that would be appreciated?

A happy thought came to her—a hot chicken dinner with all the "fixings." She instructed the men that they were not to bring any lunch the next day, but to send to her home two of their number at a little before noon. Promptly at 12 o'clock a large clothes basket was waiting—and in it a dinner of hot chicken and vegetables, besides bread, butter, pickles, and dessert, as well as dishes, cloth, and napkins.

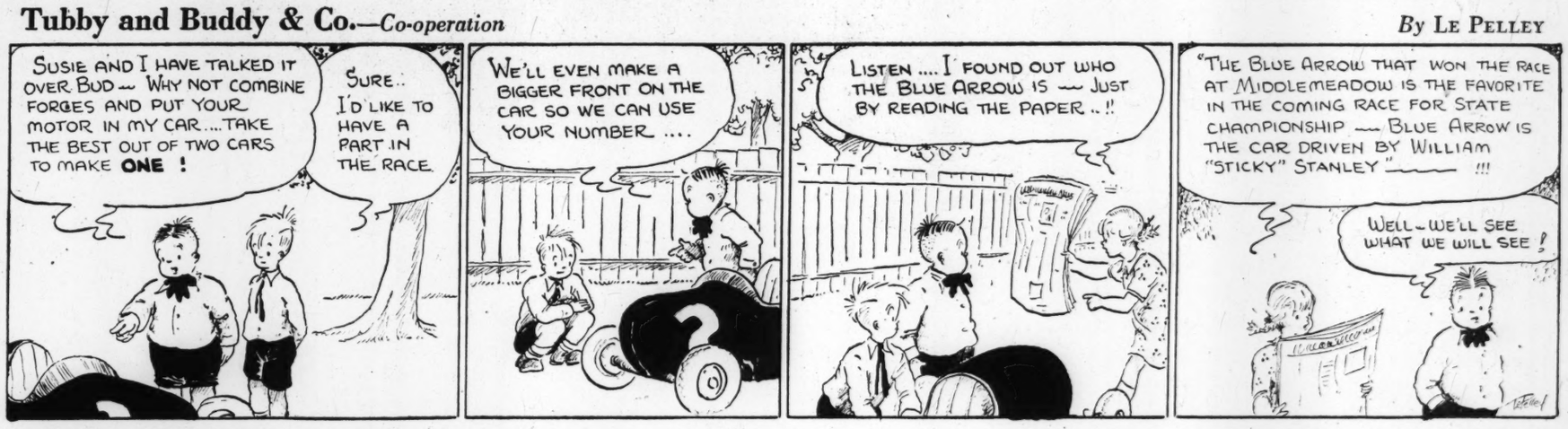
Some days afterward a surprise greeted her as she stepped into the building on a little tour of inspection; the lower part of the kitchen walls had been finished in wood paneling (as was the fashion for more expensive kitchens), and there was a molding for extra trim. All was a loving gift.

## A Verse for Today . . .

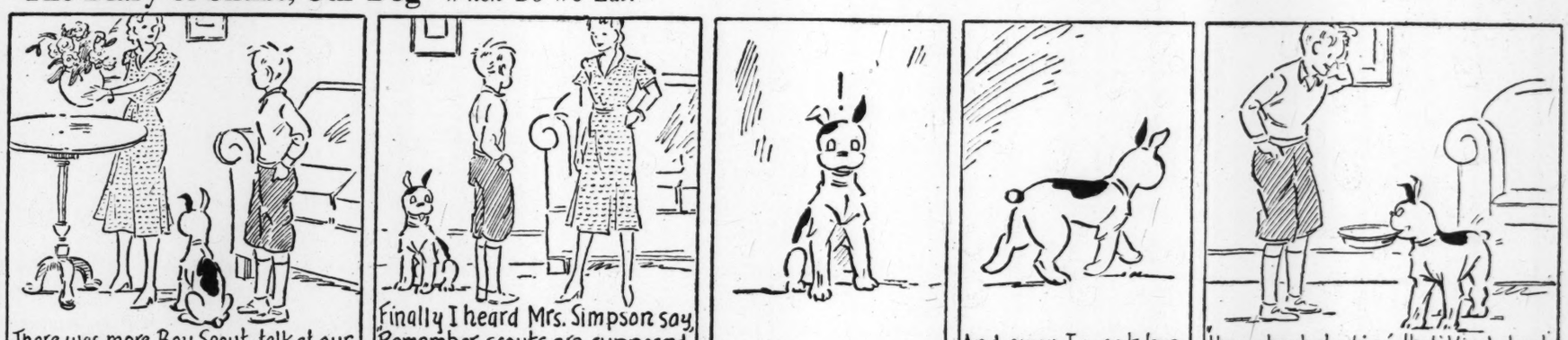
*For the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth.*—EPH. 5:9.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Co-operation*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE AND I HAVE TALKED IT OVER BUD — WHY NOT COMBINE FORCES AND PUT YOUR MOTOR IN MY CAR....TAKE THE BEST OUT OF TWO CARS TO MAKE ONE !
SURE.. I'D LIKE TO HAVE A PART IN THE RACE.
WE'LL EVEN MAKE A BIGGER FRONT ON THE CAR SO WE CAN USE YOUR NUMBER ....
LISTEN .... I FOUND OUT WHO THE BLUE ARROW IS — JUST BY READING THE PAPER .. !!
"THE BLUE ARROW THAT WON THE RACE AT MIDDLEMEADOW IS THE FAVORITE IN THE COMING RACE FOR STATE CHAMPIONSHIP — BLUE ARROW IS THE CAR DRIVEN BY WILLIAM "STICKY" STANLEY" —— !!!
WELL - WE'LL SEE WHAT WE WILL SEE !

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*When Do We Eat?*


There was more Boy Scout talk at our house today —
Finally I heard Mrs. Simpson say, Remember, scouts are supposed to do a kind deed each day—"
Which gave me an idea-
And away I went for my dinner dish —
How about starting that kind deed business right now?" I wagged—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Dissatisfied Customer*

By THE HAGERS

"WHO MANAGES THIS POND?" I HEARD; AND TURNED TO SEE THE QUEEREST BIRD.
POLITELY I REPLIED, "I DO. AND WHAT, SIR, MAY I DO FOR YOU?"
"WELL, I DON'T LIKE THIS PLACE AT ALL. I READ YOUR AD. THE POND'S TOO SMALL."
I TRIED TO SMILE AT HIS REBUFF, AND ASKED HIS NAME. "IT'S WUZZLEDUFF!"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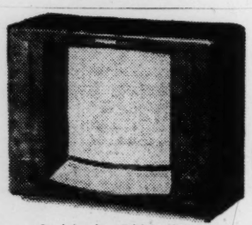
*WELLINGTON*



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Relief No Racket

In presenting the new $1,716,000,000 relief appropriation bill to Congress, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum cited as one of its recommendations, "This bill contains restrictions that would strike a body blow at the relief racketeer."

The "relief racketeer," as he went on to define the term, covers a whole genus rather than merely a species. One variety he identified as organizations which hold out to the WPA worker that if he affiliates with them they can perpetuate his job. This is a transparent reference to the Workers Alliance, which has come in for criticism in hearings because a number of its officers are Communists.

A more borderline member of the relief racketeer family, Mr. Woodrum suggests, is the municipal or state official who tries to saddle on the Federal Government undertakings which should be the responsibility of his own community. As against this type of inroad would be provisions removing WPA from the field of construction of projects costing over $25,000, requiring assured financial responsibility of the local sponsors, and ending projects supported wholly by the Federal Government.

* * *

As to curbs on suspectedly subversive activities, the committee wisely has chosen to deal with specific abuses rather than to adopt the plan once suggested of refusing relief benefits to any member of the Workers Alliance. While some spokesmen of the Alliance have occasionally been offensive, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, says its heads have made no improper requests of him and he considers it not remarkable that an organization among those who "have been pretty severely buffeted" by economic conditions should include a considerable number of radicals.

The remedies intended for this situation evidently lie in the sections of the bill which would require WPA employees in administrative or supervisory positions to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, would eliminate aliens from the work rolls, and would set an eighteen-month limitation to the period anyone may be continuously employed on work relief. This last should discourage career-seeking in WPA, as should also the provision that any person who refuses a bona fide offer of private employment under reasonable working conditions and at prevailing wages shall be discharged from WPA. An appropriate corollary here is the provision that one who takes such private employment shall be re-employed by WPA without red tape in case of need.

* * *

Another gain in the House draft of the bill, if it can be carried through the two chambers, is the section which would set up a new scale of work relief payments departing from the "prevailing wage" rule which has destroyed much of the effectiveness of work relief. If selection for employment is to be, as stipulated, on a basis of need rather than necessarily of fitness, then certainly payment need not be at the hourly rate for the most skilled artisans and it is not too much to ask recipients to do at least three weeks' work a month for their pay.

Finally the bill includes several sections forbidding politics in relief. These provisions apparently follow in large part the Hatch bill, still pending in the House, and might serve its purpose, but they should be carefully checked to see that their coverage is as broad, and in any event there would be greater moral effect in the passage of separate legislation on this subject grounded in the findings of the Sheppard Committee.

Thus many improvements of detail are represented in the bill brought forward by the House Appropriations Committee. But the question of fundamental reorganization of relief administration in the United States is left untouched and must sooner or later be faced.

### Strangely Satisfied

The report of the Federal Communications Commission this week recommending further regulation of the telephone business in the United States contained a statement which may be counted slightly epigrammatic. "The American people are entitled to know if they are being overcharged for this service even though they may be satisfied with the service."

One might suppose, if customers made no complaint, that the costs of telephone service—including the long-distance lines which come under Federal supervision—must be all right. In solid fact, the American telephone user does have reason to be appreciative of an exceptionally efficient and well-organized service. Yet it is the only such telephone facility he has, and most subscribers have no basis of comparison to determine what service or charges might be. In the absence of competition a regulated monopoly implies that both the company and the commission must constantly be alert to improve service and make it economical.

### Less Teaching, More Education?

Criticisms of education and suggestions for its improvement rise high in the tide of current commencement addresses. While graduates may "little note nor long remember" what commencement speakers say, each year leaves a residuum of competent, constructive criticism of educational theory and practice.

The present state of education, however, is not weighed alone by commencement speakers or by educators in the strict sense of the term. At the dedication of the Rose Memorial Library of Drew University, at Madison, N. J., the other day, the library was stressed as a major instrument of education and as holding the solution of many of mankind's problems. Dr. Milton James Ferguson, President of the American Library Association and Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, made a plea for "less teaching" and a system of education which would give the student "a few indispensable rules of travel and then let him, of his own free will, take a far journey in a well-stocked library." He added:

> Probably every situation which has confronted this modern age, every triumph, every crisis, every era of plenty, every period of want, has had its duplication in history, though it has not always been recorded in understandable form. As time goes on and historians more accurately see and record all events touching life, our libraries will contain more completely the answers to the questions which now so hopelessly bedevil our leaders.

Dr. Ferguson's thesis that less teaching may mean more education is suggestive and challenging enough to merit consideration in both the educational and library worlds. Perhaps, however, they are not two worlds, but one—the libraries, schools and colleges—to say nothing of present emphasis on adult education. And surely if the libraries bid for and merit this larger sphere and function in education, the obligation of the community to maintain them adequately becomes clearer. If libraries are the lamp of experience illuminating history's lessons for today, they need, as never before, to be kept trimmed and bright.

### Tomorrow's Frankfurt

The fraternity of the finger pusher and the society of the hand-wrap-around can now be dissolved. With the "Flat-hot" mankind has reached a new zenith of ingenuity.

Heretofore the conventional round "Coney Island," "Hot Dog," or just plain "Frankfurt," as the great American sandwich is variously known, has presented its problem. Its tendency to escape from under the roll necessitated pushing the frankfurter back into the roll, or, especially, favored by children, simply wrapping the whole hand around the roll.

But the Flat-hot, less than half an inch thick and more than two inches wide, solves all that. It lies flat on the bun, and even supplies something of a non-skid surface for the condiments heaped on in response to your nod to the server's question, "with?"

Can it be that this is "the shape of things to come," when even a frankfurter is flattened by the World of Tomorrow?

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If there are ten full milk bottles on the back porch, it's evidence enough that your neighbor's soon coming back from his two weeks' vacation.

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When complaints multiplied against a phonograph record as having been overplayed, the program director of Station WBT, in Charlotte, N. C., smashed the record near the mike. Listeners seemed to relish the vandalism.—News item.

Local stations, please copy!

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The United States has placed an initial order for 1,400 gallons of grapefruit juice for distribution among the Indians of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico. Imagine a band of Indians drinking canned grapefruit juice around the breakfast campfire!

### The Freedom-Wise French

M. Jean Zay's statement that French educational authorities have felt it unnecessary to take any special steps to awaken appreciation of democracy and a feeling of national unity in these trying times is significant. As France's Minister of National Education points out, the French are among the world's most politically-minded people. Their response to external threats to their freedom tends to be automatic.

In a degree this is true of all peoples well grounded in republican traditions. Against this fact the vigor with which totalitarian states press for the unification of their populations appears not so much an expression of national energy as of governmental determination.

France's reluctance to infuse propaganda into education is a sign not only of democratic self-reliance but of a deep understanding of fundamental requirements of self-government. Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of Columbia University's school of journalism, put this point succinctly when he said in a radio address, "Education, not propaganda, is the first line of defense in a democracy":

> Daily we hear the suggestion echoed from coast to coast that our facilities of communication should be mobilized to sell democracy to the people. If the time ever comes when we have to sell democracy, it will exist in name only.

Debate, discussion, criticism of the existing regime—these are all permissible, nay necessary to self-government. Education in its broadest and best sense is a prerequisite of intelligent exercise of these privileges and duties of citizens of a republic. That alert thinkers in Britain, the United States and France are equally aware of this fact, and are spontaneously appreciative of national ideals and institutions, should help to keep the channels of education unclogged by mere propaganda and open to truth.

## The Bookshelf

### *Trampling Out the Vintage*

In "Bugles Blow No More," Clifford Dowdey followed the history of Richmond during the turbulent years from Secession Night to Appomattox. The tremendous vitality of the city made it a worthy protagonist, giving the novel a vivid actuality which it would not have been able to claim otherwise; for the characters were on the whole unconvincing as individuals, and the episodic narrative was awkwardly conceived.

In his new book, GAMBLE'S HUNDRED (Boston: Little Brown. $2.50), Mr. Dowdey again has a powerful protagonist, the American Dream; this, with the authentic background and attention to detail for which Mr. Dowdey is well known, overcomes to a large extent the same fictional defects which were a part of his previous work.

* * *

"Gamble's Hundred" goes back in years to the time when Richmond was still a dream in the mind of William Byrd. It covers that period in Virginia in the early seventeen hundreds when the conflict between the small planters and aristocratic landowners was again approaching a crisis; when memories of Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion still served as prick and spur to a new generation made surly and unquiet by injustice. In modern parlance, it was a struggle between the haves and have-nots, wherein the small planters, industrious and honest though they might be, were inexorably driven from their holdings by the greed and sharp practices of local tycoons and corrupt officials.

The main thread of the narrative follows the efforts of the small holders to achieve a measure of unity and power by means of which they might war successfully against the organized oppression. They failed, and some, like the Kirbys, were forced to flee the tidewater district and take refuge on the frontier. But the ideals for which they fought persisted; the desire for freedom and for certain inalienable rights, which they had all looked to America to fulfill, became a watchword in succeeding generations.

* * *

The hue and cry which arose in Henrico County (near the present site of Richmond) in 1736 has since had its counterpart in innumerable conflicts. If the force which opposed the small group of yeomen—a force which is here epitomized in the evil miasma of greed encompassing the vast estate at Gamble's Hundred—has persisted in one form or another through the years, it is still true that the dream of those same yeomen has also endured, and has been, many times, victorious.

It is unfortunate that the fictional aspects of the book do little to bolster the indubitably excellent theme. The characters are types, rather than individuals, and the incidental narration of the unsavory, and at times incomprehensible, romance between Christopher Ballard and Evelyn Frane will alienate some readers.

Mr. Dowdey's best efforts are once more shown in his ability to delineate a detailed backdrop, to portray scenes of action, and to depict the emotions and impulses of massed groups. As a novelist, however, he is prone to indulge in sentimental clichés, occasional coarseness, and stereotyped situations, which dangerously undermine the potential value of his books. It is as a good reporter, first of all, that Mr. Dowdey can lay claim to his greatest distinction.

M. W. S.

### The Barrage

## North . . South . . East . . West

*We Learn as We Go*

By Frank L. Perrin

In the industrial area of Milwaukee, Wisconsin's metropolis, there has been enacted, recently, what should prove a valuable lesson to workers and employers everywhere. Indeed what has been accomplished should encourage the reassuring realization that in all affairs involving aggression, national hatreds, inordinate ambitions and perplexing confusions, ways of compromise and adjustment may be found if the fiery spark can be kept from the powder can.

More than fifty years ago, in 1886, to be exact, and long before labor unions had grown to their present numerical strength and political power and influence, a Wisconsin Governor, Jeremiah M. Rusk, determined to quell rioting strikers in a section of Milwaukee not far from the scene of recent troubles, headed a company of the State Militia and, when the workers refused to disperse, ordered the militiamen to fire. Of course the strikers were subdued. "Uncle Jerry," as he was affectionately called, returned triumphantly to the Madison Capitol, escorted by a bodyguard and brass band. It was there, from the State House steps, that he made the eloquent boast, still quoted, "I went to Milwaukee with my men and without my supper. When I got there I seen my duty and I done it!"

* * *

No one then, and perhaps no one since, questioned the right of Governor Rusk to resort to force in the effort to restore peace. The world as a whole has not yet progressed far from the point then regarded as unassailable. But there comes, from the same scene of action, from the Capitol of the same State, convincing proof that we have learned a better way in the years and by the experiences since 1886. The present Governor of Wisconsin, Julius P. Heil, seems not to have enjoyed, since his elevation to office, the popularity enjoyed by his predecessor of a half century ago. Governor Rusk was a veteran and officer of the war which ended only slightly more than two decades before the Milwaukee riots. His weapons, naturally enough, were muskets and cannons. He relied but lightly upon the power of persuasion, and not at all upon the possibility of compromise.

But Governor Heil refused the request of the Sheriff and other officials of Milwaukee for troops to coerce the rioters in the recent outbreak. One might wonder why. Governor Heil, separated entirely from his official status, is a large-scale manufacturer. His plant is in Milwaukee. He is an employer of labor—union labor at that—and his investments are in the factory and products which are valuable and profitable only in an area of industrial peace. When he declined to send the militia to the disturbed zone of his home city some of the newspapers and many of the people in Wisconsin denounced him as stubborn. Their method of dealing with strikers was the Rusk method, which Governor Heil seems to have discovered is outmoded, if not actually obsolete.

* * *

That it may be realized that the troubles which now seem to have been composed were not insignificant, and that an actual emergency did exist, it is pointed out that at one time the streets and factory plants were filled with rioting strikers and their sympathizers. The sheriff and his deputies were unable to prevent damage to property or to protect human life from danger. But it is realized now, or should be realized, that the losses would have been greater and the destruction of property more serious had a company of state troops been ordered to fire.

One need not, at least from a distance, attempt to determine the equities of the strikers or the rights of the employers against whom they sought to enforce their demands. Neither do we, in the larger and possibly more important affairs of life in which national and international problems are involved, hope always to decide justly in respect to the issues. The important lesson to be learned is that a resort to arms, if made at all, should come only when every other means of compromise and adjustment has failed.

Perhaps those among the Wisconsin Governor's former political friends and allies who have felt justified in finding fault with his "businessman's methods" in dealing with political patronage and budget juggling will accord to him the acknowledgment that he has, in the Milwaukee riot affair, acted with wisdom and prudence. He has proved that it can be done.

## The Wide Horizon

### Hong Kong Hop

By Randall Gould

HONG KONG

As our American-built twin-engined airplane skipped at three miles a minute over 10,000-foot-high cloud tops on the return trip from free China's capital in remote Szechuan, I remembered Somerset Maugham's remark that at such infrequent moments as the sun shone at Chungking, the dogs all barked at this extraordinary visitor. I had seen no Japanese air raiders during my brief spring call, and these clouds and low mists were responsible. We were keeping a sharp eye out for Nippon's military planes, for two days before these had shot down their fourth commercial airline victim and at any warning we were prepared to duck down into welcome obscurity, or if full visibility developed we would wait several hundred miles from the coast and fly into Hong Kong by night, as we had left between midnight and morning.

With me as I flew back to the Crown Colony to take ship for Shanghai was Gen. Wu Te-chen, one-time Mayor of Greater Shanghai and more recently Governor of Shantung. I remembered to show him Edgar Mowrer's kindly mention of him in his little book "Mowrer In China" which I was carrying in my pocket. I neglected to read from my notebook a description of Shanghai which I had copied from the Chungking official radio broadcast—"Shanghai, that pale luminary of uncertain magnitude shrouded in unhealthy vapors"—for I grew interested in how he happened to be along. He came to the airport before departure, shook hands warmly, said I could not possibly go without a farewell from him, and at the last minute climbed aboard chuckling. It seems he had reserved in the plane for Kunming in his own name the same day but made the Hong Kong jaunt under a false name, with the genial idea of misleading any Japanese bombers which might have secret Chungking connections!

Here in Hong Kong I am trying to collect my thoughts and evaluate the differences between my accustomed Shanghai, naturally preoccupied with its special problems as an "isolated island" within a Japanese sea of occupation, and free Chungking, which has so different a psychology that the two cities might well be on different planets. I have talked with the Generalissimo's Australian friend, Mr. W. H. Donald, who says of himself that "I always reserve the right of discreet indiscretion"; I have seen "T. V.," otherwise Mr. T. V. Soong, and his remarkable sister, Madame Sun Yat-sen, who is busy in a multitude of publicity and relief functions, and that other remarkable hark-back to the brave revolutionary days of 1927, Mr. Eugene Chen, hero—only the British don't see it that way—of the Chen-O'Malley agreement which gave to China the British Concession at Hankow now in the hands of Japan as forceful inheritor.

These and others tend generally to take a firm and optimistic view comparable to that at Chungking, though modified by the prevalent Hong Kong jitters due to Europe, and in Mr. Chen's case modified by one or two special considerations including his desire that China join hands more closely with Soviet Russia, and that the National Government be less the one-man affair which he deems it to be. I should not omit mention of one more highly interesting person, the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, an able, businesslike, clear-thinking man with a wide range of interest. Without indulging in the indiscretion of direct quotation I may say that he set my mind at rest as to Britain's determination not to let go of Hong Kong without a real struggle—which I, personally, think will perhaps never come.

Here it is evident that everyone has Europe very much on his mind and Chinese and foreigners alike tend to feel that there is a good deal of deadlock in China, which would be broken by a European settlement of some sort allowing all the Powers to try to bring peace in the Far East. Japanese Consul-General Tajire, it is true, feels that very soon Japan will get the situation thoroughly in hand by installing a Number One Chinese super-government; he does not appear to share doubts which I am frank in expressing. My mind often harks back to Gen. Chang Chun's assertion—"1940 will see solutions for the world and for the Far East."

## Danzig—Poland's Outlet to Sea

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the present moment all eyes are turned toward Danzig. Danzig's past lies in its connection with Poland. It is Poland's natural port, at the mouth of its great river, the Vistula. When Poland was an independent power Danzig was rich and prosperous; when Poland fell, with it fell Danzig's glory and it became an unimportant provincial town.

The beginnings of Danzig were the settlement of Slav fisher folk inhabiting the Slav Duchy of Pomorze in the tenth century. This Slav fisher folk occupied the territory about the Motlau River and formed the nucleus of the later town of Danzig, called originally Gzddanyzc. The Dukes of Pomorze built there a wooden castle and were the sovereign lords of the territory. To this settlement came gradually traders from the west who, with the permission of the dukes, settled in the little town and began to trade, extending the town beyond the Motlau, to what became later the central town. The Pomorze Dukes were connected with Poland. In 1282 the Duke of Pomorze without any compulsion on the part of Poland, made over his dukedom to Poland, feeling, no doubt, his inability to protect it against the increasing attacks of the Teutonic Knights of the Cross.

In fact, these greatest enemies of the Slav population in 1306 attacked the castle, overwhelmed the defenders, burnt it to the ground, and cruelly massacred the inhabitants of Danzig. At this time already the inhabitants were chiefly Germans. To this day the population of Pomorze in its songs and legends remembers the massacre. The Knights held the town till the time of their defeat at Grunwald by combined Polish and Lithuanian forces in 1410.

After the defeat of the Teutonic Knights Danzig came back to Polish sovereignty and began its time in prosperity.

With the fall of Poland, Danzig also fell, losing its raison d'être. As a port it was necessary neither to Russia nor to Prussia, which had divided among themselves Poland's possessions. With the regaining of its independence by Poland Danzig again lifted up its head. Its commerce has again increased, business has become brisk and had the Reich let it alone, Danzig would have had no reason to regret its return to its natural hinterland, the republic of Poland.

Unfortunately, as before in the times of the Teutonic Knights, their successors under the leadership of Adolf Hitler pursue the old policy of separating Danzig from its natural support. For Poland the possession of Danzig is of vital importance, considering its position at the very mouth of Poland's great waterway and outlet to the sea; for Danzig the connection with Poland means economic prosperity. The Free City enjoys liberty and complete cultural independence under Polish sovereignty.

Poland's trade has increased so much that the new port of Gdynia is an absolute necessity and offers no dangerous competition to Danzig. It is not the Poles who oppress Danzigers, but Danzigers who oppress the Poles inhabiting its territory at the present time. Both could live side by side in good fellowship were it not for political propaganda from the Reich seeking not the good of Danzig, but only the means to crush Poland. The Polish people understand this well, and will defend its possession of Danzig and Pomorze until the last man.

K. MALECKA

Warsaw.

### Emblem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An incident at a theater recently impressed me greatly. In honor of Memorial Day, the first feature on the program was the display, on the screen, of a waving United States flag, followed by the words of the "pledge" that all school children know. The middle section of the house was almost filled with young children. As the flag appeared, a few youngsters stood up, and soon the whole body of children were on their feet, with their arms extended toward the national emblem and their young voices repeating the pledge. The spontaneity of the children impressed me. Those who understand and love an emblem of government and power will surely grow to understand the principle of justice and impersonal right.

M. T. C.

Los Angeles, Calif.